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JAPANESE CONTINUING DRIVES ON SINGAPORE; PLANES BLAST ENEMY

MACARTHUR SETTING NEW DEFENSE LINES FOR BATAAN BATTLE

Stand Likely in Pampanga Province by Utilizing Mountainous Terrain

NARROW FRONT PRESENTED

Enemy Leaders Cooped Up on Corregidor Reported Seeking Avenue of Escape

Domei

BERNE, January 10.—General Douglas MacArthur Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in the Philippines, will continue resistance against the Japanese in the mountains of the Bataan Peninsula, according to a spokesman of the United States War Department, it was reported here from Washington today.

New defense lines probably will be situated in Pampanga Province, the spokesman said, claiming that American forces still hold Bata, Papanga, Zambales, Corregidor Island, Subic and Olongapo.

General MacArthur now has retrenched his main forces in new lines of a natural fortress, the right flank being the marshes of the Papanga River and the left flank buttressed by the Cabusilan mountains, the spokesman said, adding, Japanese forces can attack only through a narrow seven-mile front.

Escape Sought

Special to the Miyako

SHANGHAI, January 11.—President Manuel Quezon, High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre and General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in the Philippines, who are at present taking refuge from the deadly onslaught of the Japanese on Corregidor Island are reported to be planning to escape from the island.

Business Resuming Sought

Domei

MANILA, January 11.—Moving to restore economic conditions in the Philippines to normal as quickly as possible, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces have issued a proclamation urging resumption of various kinds of business, including operation of stores, in the islands. Heavy punishment will be meted for hoarding and profiteering, the proclamation added.

Rehabilitation Started

Domei

MANILA, January 10.—While peace and order has been restored speedily in the city of Manila and vicinity immediately following the Japanese occupation of the city, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces have decided to rehabilitate the railway facilities in the economic reconstruction of Greater Manila City with a view in accelerating the stabilization of public sentiment. In this connection, the Headquarters of the Expeditionary Forces yesterday issued a proclamation ordering all railway workers to gather at the Central Station of Manila on the morning of January 15 to receive instructions from the Japanese military authorities.

Vargas Promises Best

J. B. Vargas, the new Mayor of Greater Manila City, now under the administration of the Japanese Army declared that he would do his utmost for the maintenance of peace and order in the city in close collaboration with the Japanese military authorities according to an interview granted to an Asahi correspondent at the residence of the President of the Philippine Commonwealth in the city on Saturday.

The correspondent met the leader of the new Philippines in the Chief Secretary's room in the Presidential residence, and sounded out Mr. Vargas's opinions toward the administration of the Philippine Islands in the future.

Mr. Vargas, who had been the right-hand man of President Manuel Quezon, and incidentally the busiest person in the Philippines, at first congratulated the peaceful entry of the Japanese Army into Manila.

Asked why he did not leave the city together with President Quezon and other leaders of the Philippine Government, Mr. Vargas replied that he had to stay in the city in order to make negotiations with the Japanese military authorities when the latter entered Manila. "This was the only reason that I did not follow President Quezon," he added.

"I am a non-combatant so I cannot tell you anything about military affairs," he said when the Asahi reporter asked him how long he thought the United States forces could hold the city against the attacks of the Japanese Army.

Cooperating With Japan

When the subject of their conversation turned to the reconstruction of the Philippines, the new Mayor declared that he would do his best for the restoration of everything which had been destroyed in the war. "The first thing I should do," he went on, "is the restoration of peace and order. In

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Barricades Prove No Obstacle

Somewhere on the East Asian front a group of death-defying Japanese troopers smash their way over barbed-wire entanglements in a mop-up drive on enemy machine-gun nests. (Censored by the Navy Ministry. Otsu No. 17-101)

DUFF-COOPER GIVEN ORDERS FOR RETURN

Mission of Cabinet Representative at Singapore Claimed Ended—Stevenson at Rangoon

EX-ARMY CHIEF IS BLASTED

Lord Addison Terms Brooke-Popham Nincompoop—Eden Assuages Fears

Domei

LISBON, January 10.—Alfred Duff-Cooper, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and representative of the British Cabinet in East Asia, has been ordered home, it was officially announced in London, according to reports received here today.

The British announcement said that "arrangements have been made in Washington, and the appointment of General Sir Archibald Wavell as supreme commander of Allied forces in the South Pacific, has involved necessarily the end of Mr. Duff-Cooper's mission in the capacity of the Cabinet's resident Minister at Singapore."

Burma Air Chief Arrives

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 10.—It was officially announced in Rangoon today that British Air Vice-Marshal D. F. Stevenson has arrived in the Burmese capital to assume command of the Royal Air Force in Burma, according to a report received here from Rangoon.

Air Vice-Marshal Stevenson arrived in Rangoon from Britain where he was in command of a bomber group, the report said.

Brooke-Popham Blasted

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—During a heated debate in the British House of Lords, Lord Addison, in commenting on the Malayan situation, called Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, former Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in East Asia, a "nincompoop," according to a London report received here today.

"I notice that Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham stated several years ago that any idea that Hongkong could be captured in a few days or a few weaks was erroneous," Lord Addison asserted, adding, "and four months ago, in speaking on conditions in East Asia, Sir Robert said he was prepared, come what might."

"On the very day Japan struck at the United States Fleet at Hawaii," Lord Addison continued, "he said we had plenty of warning and that our preparations had been made and tested," the report stated.

"I am glad that to a nincompoop of that kind I do not need to apologize for the language," Lord Addison declared, adding, "he promptly should be

(Continued on Page 2)

Holmes Resigns Post

Domei

BERLIN, January 10.—C. S. Holmes, director of the Australian Bureau of Information, who only recently was appointed to his post, has resigned, the German News Agency reported today quoting a Melbourne dispatch received in Shanghai and relayed here.

Monckton in Beirut

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 10.—Sir Walter Monckton, director of the British Bureau of Information, today arrived in Beirut and immediately entered into conference with General Georges Catroux, commander-in-chief of de Gaullist forces in the Levant, it is reported here from Beirut.

Pan-American Meet At Rio de Janeiro Opening January 15

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 10.—The Brazilian Foreign Office today formally announced that the conference of foreign ministers of the Pan-American Republics will be convened on January 15 at 5:30 p.m. at Rio de Janeiro and that the first plenary session would begin soon after the opening address, which will be delivered by President Getulio Dornelles Vargas of Brazil, it is reported here from the Brazilian capital.

D.E.I. AND AUSTRALIA EXPECTING NO HELP

Dutch Said Not Putting Much Faith in Britain's Aid, Reports D.N.B.

Although at the recent Washington parley where President Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill placed the defense of the Dutch East Indies under the command of General Sir Archibald Wavell, who as the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, plans soon to establish his headquarters in Batavia, a report carried by the D.N.B. News agency reveals that an inharmonious atmosphere prevails between the Dutch and the British.

As a matter of fact, the report states, the Dutch are not putting much faith in Britain's assistance and they have turned around to woo Australia's cooperation.

This action of the Dutch, the news agency says, has greatly infuriated General Wavell, who states he has been grossly insulted without being consulted on the Dutch move.

It is claimed that Deputy Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, Hubertus J. Van Mook, who normally resides in Batavia approached the Australian Prime Minister and also concurrently Minister of Defense Coordinator, John Curtin, in order to discuss with him questions concerning the defense of the Dutch colonies instead of with General Wavell.

Apparently, both of them have come to the conclusion that it is too dangerous to rely upon British help alone and it is said that they, therefore, have decided first of all to aid each other as much as possible and when it becomes unbearable, to apply for American succor.

How little trust is placed in Anglo-American help in general, however, becomes apparent for the news agency quotes that the Director of the Dutch East Indies Information Service in the weekly naval review entitled "Sea Power" states: "The habit to discuss everything is the curse of those, who think of themselves as democrats and another curse is their lack of fighting spirit." He then reminds the "gentlemen around the conference table of the words of the German poet: 'Enough words have been exchanged; now let us see action.'"

Water Ration Enforced

Australia, worried by the overwhelming victories of the Japanese Army, Navy and Air Forces over the British and the United States forces in Malaya and in the Pacific, has begun to ration water, fearfully anticipating fierce bombing of the country by Japanese airplanes in the near future, reports the Nichi Nichi.

The Australian Government, which is now making frantic efforts to arm the country, is said to have issued an order on Saturday strictly restricting the use of water by the general public, according to a Canberra report reaching here

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INQUIRY COMMENCED ON HAWAII DISASTER

Special Investigation Body Headed by Justice Roberts Lands in Honolulu

PUBLIC ASKED FOR HELP

Citizens Believed to Have Information Which Might Lead To Solution

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—Investigation of the Hawaiian disaster has been launched by the special board of inquiry which recently arrived in Honolulu headed by Owen Roberts, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, according to a Honolulu report of the New York Times received here today.

To inquire as to the possible negligence of naval and military authorities in Hawaii at the time of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the board of inquiry, through its chairman, Mr. Roberts, has published an appeal to Haiwaiian citizens in general to present all information believed to be of use in the investigation.

This action was motivated in the belief that the citizens know where the reponsibility lies instead of the Army and Navy authorities themselves, the report stated.

U.S. Cruiser Said Afire

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 9.—A violent blaze has broken out in the 100,000-ton United States cruiser Santa Fe, which is at present under construction at the Camden, New Jersey, shipyard, according to a New York report received here today. The report stated that the vessel is beyond repair.

To Bolster Naval Defenses

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—The United States Navy Department announced several concrete steps today to revitalize the United States naval defenses, it was learned here today from

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MOSCOW SEEN COLD TO U.S. ENTICEMENT FOR ANTI-AXIS MOVE

Appointment of Burns Not Likely to Affect Present Aloof Stand of Soviet

NOW WATCHING SITUATION

Too Much Help to Russia Opposed by Many Senators—Litvinov Confers With Hull

Special to the Yomiuri

LISBON, January 10.—Regarding the appointment of Major-General James Henry Burns as the new American Ambassador to Moscow succeeding his predecessor, Ambassador Laurence Steinhardt, official quarters opine that contrary to the United States Senate's opinion, it will not pave the way for the United States Government to expect the Soviet Union to take the side of the Allies in the current war.

Apparently, great credence is seen in this report because according to a communique reaching here from Washington recently, it states that in spite of the strenuous effort exerted by the American Government to drag the Soviet Union into the Allied camp, Moscow, however, is remaining aloof and will not sign any kind of military agreements with Washington either now or in the future.

The Moscow Government, the report added, is taking this step in view of the existence of the Neutrality Pact signed between Soviet Russia and Japan and also it is reported she is marking time by taking into consideration the overwhelming victories of Japan scored to date over the United States and British forces in the Pacific and in Malaya.

Moreover, it declared a majority of the United States Senators are arguing that since there is no hope at present of enticing the Soviet Union into the War of Greater East Asia as an ally of America and Britain, they have declared the assistance promised to Moscow by the Washington Government should not go beyond what is provided by the Lease-Lend Act.

Litvinov Sees Hull

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 10.—Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, today conferred with Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, to exchange information, it was reported here from Washington today.

To Set Clocks Ahead

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 9.—The United States House of Representatives today passed by standing vote of 67 to 20 a daylight saving bill which orders a uniform one hour advance of the nation's clocks, it was reported here from Washington.

The United States Senate previously had approved a bill giving President Roosevelt power to order at his discretion an advance of clocks by as much as two hours, the report said.

To Back New Order

C.P.S.

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, December 30.—Speaking first in Malaya, following in English, the Sultan of Kedah broadcast a message over Penang radio at 5 p.m. yesterday. He urged all Mohammedans to recognize the fact that real and lasting world peace could be reconstructed only after Asia had been restored in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The speech was an appeal to all Malayans to cooperate with Japan under the present new order in Greater East Asia and made a very strong impression among Mohammedan circles.

President Wang's Brother-in-Law in Ipoh Pledges to Help Build East Asia Sphere

Ch'en Chi-tsu, brother-in-law of Wang Ching-wei, Premier of the Nanking Government, visited a Japanese commander in Ipoh January 8 and gave his pledge to support the Nanking Government and also to do his best to work for the reconstruction of the newly-captured city, Ipoh, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent in an undisclosed place in Malava.

Ch'en Chi-tsu is the elder brother of Mrs. Wang Ching-wei and has long been a lawyer as well as a merchant in rubber and tin trade in Ipoh. He has been respected by the Chinese residents there as a man of influence.

As the National Government was established by the leadership of Wang Ching-wei, his brother-in-law, anti-Japan Chinese on the side of Chungking regime and also the British authorities in Malaya began to put pressure upon him and at one time he even felt his personal danger. But he obediently submitted to the oppression and devoted himself to the education of his sons and daughters.

He was very much offended, however, when he saw the British army act in a barbarous and inhuman way in the present war and consequently made up his mind to support the Japanese Army. As he returned home from where he had been taking refuge, he visited the commander of the Japanese Forces now occupying Ipoh, and pledged himself to support the Nanking Government and to participate in the reconstruction of Ipoh.

The Japanese authorities stationed there were pleased to accept his proposal and recommended him for a certain important post of the Perak Chinese Association.

His interview with the Nichi Nichi correspondent is as follows:

"I am not acquainted much with politics nor have I any political ambition. I had refused the advice of my brother-in-law, Wang, to come up to Nanking to take part in the National Government. I am a bit proficient in law and economics, being a lawyer as well as a trader. It is my hearty wish to help the Japanese Army in these lines.

"I have three sons who are in the service of the National Government at Nanking. Some of my relatives are studying in Tokyo. I express my hearty sympathy with Wang who has established the Nanking Government and is doing his best to create Asia for the Asians. Likewise, I respond to Japan's purpose of overthrowing Anglo-Saxon influences to create East Asia for the East Asians. I am determined despite my old age, to do my bit for the cause of defeating Anglo-Saxons as well as Chiang Kai-shek."

As Japanese Entered Manila

Under the fierce bombardment by the Japanese Army and Navy eagles, many strategic portions of the Philippine capital were set ablaze prior to its downfall. Shown above is a section of the Escolta, the main thoroughfare of the city with huge volumes of smoke from burning buildings in the background. (Flown by Domei plane from Manila. Censored by the War Ministry)

LUFTWAFFE BLASTS FACILITIES AT MALTA

Heavy Destruction Suffered by Britishers at Mediterranean Base—Soviet Ships Hit

Domei

BERLIN, January 10.—German air formations yesterday maintained violent aerial assaults against the British island of Malta in the Mediterranean, causing heavy destruction to airdromes, barracks and harbors, the German News Agency reported this morning.

Soviet Fleet Damaged

Domei

BERLIN, January 10.—German Stuka dive bombers operating over the Black Sea near Sebastopol and Feodosia, yesterday sank a 1,000-ton transport and damaged with direct hits one light cruiser and two large merchant vesesels, the High Command announced today.

Off the eastern coast of the Black Sea, a fourth merchant vessel was set on fire by German air units, the High Command said.

Heavy defensive fighting is continuing in the central and part of the northern Russo-German war front, the High Command said, adding that in the Crimea on the southern front there was fighting on a small scale.

The High Command announced that there was increased artillery and air activities on the Sollum front in North Africa and reconnoitering operations by both Axis and British forces in the region of Agedabia.

Four British bombers were shot down yesterday when the Royal Air Force attacked the German-occupied French Channel coast, the High Command said.

Italian Generals Honored

Domei

BERLIN, January 10.—General Ettore Bastico, commander of the Italian forces in North Africa, and his chief of staff, General Gastone Gambara, have been decorated by Chancellor Adolf Hitler with the Iron Cross First Class, according to a Stefani News Agency report received in Berlin today.

The German decorations were presented to the two Italian generals on the field of operations in North Africa by General Erwin Rommel, commander-in-chief of the Deutsche Afrika Korps.

Ribbentrop Back in Berlin

Domei

BERLIN, January 11.—Concluding his State visit to Hungary, Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister, last evening returned to Berlin from Budapest, the German News Agency reported this morning.

OYE, POLE-VAULTER, DIES IN WAR ACTION

Expires in Arms of Brother While Taking Part in Surprise Philippine Landing

The surprise landing made by the Imperial Forces on December 24 at Ramon Bay developed into one of the most furious battles of the Philippine campaign with the enemy offering desperate resistance, reports a staff correspondent of the Yomiuri, and it was in this action that Sub-Lieutenant Suyeo Oye, Japan's noted pole-vaulter who won world-wide fame for his brilliant performances in the 1936 Olympics at Berlin and again at the Madison Square Garden, New York, in the following year, met a hero's death.

A group of officers who took part in the memorable war operations gave the following description to the reporters at a certain base on January 9.

Lieutenant Hideo Kataoka: "We started landing toward 2:30 a.m. but did not meet with any enemy fire. The first batch reached shore safely and fired a flare signal, when suddenly, the enemy machine-guns went into action. A stream of bullets greeted us as we reached a point about 250 meters from the shore. I felt something warm run down my cheek. It was the blood of a fellow-officer who had been badly hurt. A minute later, I myself was shot through the left leg. When I ran my hand down to feel the wound, my hand was hit by another enemy bullet. The intense fire continued for the next several seconds. I found myself, much against my will, in a boat with about a dozen wounds. I do not know how I managed to live through the battle."

Sub-Lieutenant Yasusada Sakai: "I was among the first group to land which included Sub-Lieutenant Oye. Following our success-move, we were proceeding toward the enemy line across

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MEN SENT TO DUBLIN

Britain Follows Action by United States

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 9.—Following a similar action by the United States, Great Britain has dispatched military leaders and aides to Dublin, it was reported here from London today.

Rumors have prevailed consistently of the Allied hope to secure bases in Eire for the purpose of retrieving command of the Atlantic, the report said, adding, the United States succeeded in bending Dublin to its wish only last December.

Kuala Lumpur Reported Taken But Confirmation Still Lacking

DOOMED CITY BURNING

Furious Battle Reported Raging Around Sector—Japanese Drive Said Unstoppable

The Imperial Forces have advanced as far as Kuala, Morib and Lawan in pursuit of the British on the Malay front along the western coast of the peninsula, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 6:20 p.m. Sunday.

Taking advantage of the confusion prevailing within the enemy lines near Kuala Lumpur, the Japanese land forces continued their offensive with relentless fury under cover of the air force. By Saturday evening they had advanced as far as Morib, Kuala and Lawan.

The Japanese air force inflicted a devastating blow on the fleeing British. The same morning it bombed and destroyed 23 motor trucks, seven armored cars and tanks at a point north of Kuala Lumpur and smashed two trains packed with enemy troops at Kajang, 11 kilometers southeast of the city. Moreover, it continued to raid Singapore without giving the British a breathing spell, destroying and setting aflame enemy fortifications and airdromes.

Domei

BERNE, January 10.—Kuala Lumpur, capital of Selangor State and also capital of the Federated Malay States, has fallen to Japanese forces advancing toward Singapore along the western coast of the Malay Peninsula, according to authoritative reports received here from Singapore today.

The fall has not been officially confirmed, however, the report said.

The British High Command in the East Asia, meantime, failed to disclose details on the fighting in the Malay Peninsula in its communique issued today and merely stated that British forces have retreated south of the Sulim River, approximately five miles north of Kuala Lumpur.

Kuala Lumpur in Flames

Special to the Yomiuri

BERLIN, January 10.—The city of Kuala Lumpur is apparently in flames, with fires having started in various parts of the capital following the bombing operations by the Japanese air force, according to information reaching Singapore from the Malay front and intercepted here.

Continued and relentless bombing by the Japanese air force has reduced much of the city to ruins and thick, black smoke from burning quarters could be seen from distant points. The fall of the key position is imminent.

Battle Said Raging

Domei

BERNE, January 10.—Fierce fighting is raging on the Malay Peninsula, according to a Reuter report received here today, between Japanese and British forces in a triangle formed by the Sulim and Bernam Rivers, approximately five miles north of Kuala Lumpur.

British troops are stubbornly resisting Japanese forces advancing along both sides of a railway line leading to Kuala Lumpur, the report said.

Meanwhile, a United Press report received here today from Singapore stated that the Japanese apparently pos-

sess good maps indicating all roads and paths through the rubber plantations.

Possession of detailed maps is the reason why the Japanese march so rapidly, even without scouts, and attack fiercely from all unexpected quarters, the report said.

The Japanese also adapt themselves well to jungle tactics, particularly in the use of tanks, the report stated.

With the rapid southward advance of Japanese troops placing Singapore within easy striking distance of bombers, the city is said to be expecting hourly large-scale air raids. Squadrons of British aircraft reportedly are patroling the area continuously, while the city garrison has been reinforced by refugees from Kuala Lumpur.

Last Stand Smashed

Special to the Yomiuri

A CERTAIN POINT ON THE MALAY FRONT, January 10.—In the major campaign near Sulim River, the Japanese annihilated two brigades of the enemy divisions in a space of only nine hours, it has been learned.

In this campaign, the British massed about 30,000 troops, including remnants of the 11th Division and part of the Third Army Corps with 40 pieces of artillery for their last open field resistance in Malaya along a line extending 20 kilometers. At 4 p.m. on January 7, the frontal attack units in skilled coordination with the flanking and rear action units launched their concerted attack on the enemy positions. Infantry, tank corps, engineering corps and air force were engaged in the action. Within nine hours, the enemy had been dislodged and two British brigades had been routed or destroyed. Major-General Bennett, commander of the 28th Brigade, was killed in this battle.

The booty taken in this battle included 13 field-guns, 20 anti-tank guns, four anti-aircraft machine-guns, 15 trench mortars, 20 automatic guns, 50 light armored cars, 540 motor-cars and trucks. Enemy troops numbering 1,200 surrendered or were taken prisoner.

According to Program

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, January 9.—The Malay campaign is progressing precisely according to the Japanese program, it was admitted by the British in a radio communique picked up here today.

The Japanese armored and infantry units are advancing in two streams on Kuala Lumpur. One of them is flowing into the area from the northern border of the State of Selangor, having already broken through the British defenses on the River Sulim, and is moving southward. The other stream is pressing on the British in the Kuala Selangor area west of Kuala Lumpur. Not only are the Japanese fighting forces most efficient and of excellent morale, but their armored strength is far superior to the British. Their air force is in absolute control of the theater of war and the struggle is developing just as they wish, the communique conceded.

Japanese Unstoppable

Special to the Yomiuri

SHANGHAI, January 10.—The British authorities at Rangoon, in a communique issued Saturday, claimed that nothing could be done to prevent the retreat of their troops in Malaya and that it was impossible to stop the furious onslaughts of the Japanese.

It was also admitted that the fate of the British forces in Malaya was now hopeless and said that the British can neither move up north to attack French Indo-China nor can they rush down south to cut off Japanese reinforcements which are rapidly marching down the peninsula.

"The best we can do," the communique stated, "to remedy the reverses the British have suffered in Malaya at the hands of the Japanese is to strengthen the defenses of Burma and to secure its fighting power.

"The Anzacs who were recently sent to Malaya will no doubt soon encounter the Japanese troops there and most likely will be dealt smashing blows unless they are backed by a strong air force."

Britishers Withdraw

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 11.—The British High Command in East Asia yesterday announced the withdrawal of British troops to the south of the Sulim River, north of Kuala Lumpur, information reaching here from Singapore reports.

Japanese Enter Malacca

The Imperial Forces in pursuit of the routed British, by Friday, had thrust into Malacca, one of the Straits Settlements in Malaya, about 110 miles north of Singapore, and were hotly engaged with the desperately resisting garrison forces there, according to a special dispatch to the Asahi from Rome via Shanghai dated Friday.

Another special dispatch to the Asahi from the Malay front dated Saturday said that a certain unit of the Japanese Forces operating on the western coast of Malaya, after occupying an airdrome northwest of Kuala Lumpur, key city of Selangor State on Friday, launched a terrific attack on Kuala Lumpur itself at dawn Saturday. Similarly, another unit was advancing to that city. The headquarters of the Third Army of the British forces is situated in Kuala Lumpur.

Utter Collapse Faced

The issue of the campaign in Malaya has virtually been decided and the British are facing utter collapse, according to a survey of the war situation ventured by the Asahi on the basis of reports received from Shanghai, Buenos Aires and Stockholm.

Kuala Lumpur is expected to fall before long and this will be the beginning of the end of the British position in Malaya.

The main force of the Japanese operating on the western coasts of Malaya had occupied the Kub Road, the narrowest passage-way on the peninsula and advanced as far as the plains of Kuala Lumpur via Rhasa. The units advancing from the northwest of the plains arrived at Ur, north of the capital, at 5 p.m. on Friday, while another unit captured Lawan. Thus all the approaches to Kuala Lumpur have fallen into Japanese hands. Since Saturday the Imperial Forces have been moving south in a skilled flanking formation.

In the face of the lightning attacks and surprise maneuvers of the Japanese, the British defenses have been torn to pieces and they have begun retreating into Malacca and its environs in disastrous confusion. The chaotic conditions of the British are such that communications between different positions have become impossible and the enemy have more than they can do to restore some semblance of order within their lines.

The British have no mechanized units to give cover to their infantry and their air arm has been completely destroyed.

Kuala Lumpur is the capital of the Federated Malay States and is the most important strategic base of the British in Malaya only next to Singapore. Its fall will isolate the British at Singapore and precipitate its fall.

Politically the city forms the heart and brain of Malaya. Its population is 200,000, which is the second biggest in Malaya. The greater portion is Chinese, with the Malay Indians and whites following. There are about 250 Japanese.

A Visit to the U.S. Marines in Peking

PEKING—(By Mail)—On the morning of December 8, the day the war broke out, this metropolis of the East, was frozen under the severe winter cold. It was seven degrees below zero, and men and animals were trembling in the cold.

Propelled by that fiery wire, "War Declared," all reporters' cars sped with screaming sirens through the cold in the direction of Tung Kiaominkang.

Not even a shadow remained of the gallant figures of our bayoneted Imperial Forces, who had once acted with such lightning rapidity in this section.

* * *

At 8:30 a.m. our North China Imperial Army Headquarters had sent a demand for surrender to the 120 American marines in Peking, giving them till 12 noon to decide.

The marines could not have been in ignorance of the fact that awaiting their answer was the mouth of a cannon, set in a corner of Peking, and directed with unerring aim in the direction of their barracks.

At 11:50 a.m. Lieut.-Colonel Robinson, bearing the answer of Colonel William Usshart, the marines' Commander, and accompanied by a marine carrying a flag of truce, arrived at the portals of our North China Headquarters.

"Unconditional Surrender." That was the answer. A section of our Imperial Troops at once entered the barracks of the marines, and seized all arms. But it is worthy of note that even at such a time, the mercy of our Imperial Troops allowed the Commander, Colonel Usshart, to retain his sword, and evinced that sympathy toward a fallen foe that has distinguished our warriors from ancient times.

When amidst the sound of bugles, the marines with their own hands lowered their beloved Stars and Stripes which had hitherto fluttered above their quarters, our Imperial Forces, in sympathy to them, stood stiffly at attention, their hands raised in military salute. From the following day everything went on as before, as though nothing had happened.

* * *

The total strength of the American marines just before the outbreak of the war consisted of the 120 marines in Peking under the direct command of Colonel Usshart, and under his indirect supervision the 50 marines in Tientsin, and the 30 in Chinwangtao.

These last American marines in China had been making preparations to depart on the 10th. Enormous heaps of baggage, including arms and ammunition, had already been dispatched to Chinwangtao their port of departure.

The American steamer President Harrison, had failed to carry out its object of meeting the marines when, pursued by the Nagasaki Maru, it struck a sand-bank and lodged there helpless.

The marines who failed to board their ship, the marines who failed to escape, the marines who fell prisoners into the hands of our Imperial Forces,—what are the expressions on their faces?

At the gates of the one-time American Marine Barracks the gallant figures of our sentries, bayoneted rifle in hand, keep guard and everything is under the surveillance of their eagle eyes.

A few days after the occupation of this section by our Imperial Troops I visited the barracks under the guidance of a certain Divisional Commander, and went first to the room of Colonel Usshart.

Separated from the American Embassy by only a wall, this luxuriously furnished room of the Colonel was sufficient token of the wealth of America, and an explanation of her popularity in China.

The pushing of a bell-button by the divisional commander to ask the consent of the prisoner before entering the room bespoke the Bushido spirit of Nippon.

Fetched by a Chinese servant, the man who greeted us was Major Macauley, who came toward us limping with his left leg which had been wounded during the first Great War. He met us with a bright smile.

After him came Lieut.-Colonel Robinson. This room, which for the past forty years had witnessed various intrigues and secret councils, was now bright with sunshine, which came pouring in through the big windows and was reflected almost dazzlingly from the yellow walls, from the big sofas speckled with golden tinsel, and from the silver clock shaped like a lighthouse.

The clock ticked away as though nothing mattered, and in the cage above the steam-radiator a little bird frisked about and chirped plaintively as though begging, to be let out.

Presently the Commander, Colonel Usshart, a gigantic man more than six feet tall appeared.

Taking advantage of the generosity of our Imperial Army, Colonel Usshart talked of endless things, dealing with such subjects as that the marines desired that a canteen should be opened for them; that they had never even dreamed of the stupendous victories of the Nipponese Navy in the Pacific until that day, when they had been allowed to read the English papers; that the marines desired the afternoon physical exercise period to be continued since they had enjoyed it best of all the routine jobs in the barracks; that they had intended to sell all surplus foodstuffs in view of their scheduled departure on the 10th., but that they were glad they had not done so, now that things had turned out like this, and that in the storerooms of the barracks they had enough provisions to last them for ten months.

When our news cameraman pointed his camera in his direction, the Colonel stopped him for a moment. I wondered if he disliked having his picture taken, but the Colonel laughingly explained that as he had not yet visited his hair-dresser that day, he was rather shy of sitting before the camera, but he had no serious objection and hastily donning his uniform, he posed for his picture.

* * *

The quarters for the non-commissioned officers and troops were in the same building, but there was a difference between them.

It was the hour for lunch, and as I watched them gobbling down their tasty-looking stew, and their piles of soft white bread, embellished with American chicken-chop, I was struck with the number of faces that looked not a whit different from that of President Roosevelt, or from that of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, or from that of the American who only a few days ago I had seen outside the American Embassy posing before a street caricaturist. Altogether it was a noisy but happy-sounding meal that they were indulging in.

When they saw our camera directed toward them, they all laughed gleefully.

"If you haven't had your meal yet, come and join us," some of them said, and pushed their bread toward us.

We passed through the steaming kitchen where fifteen or so Chinese servants were working busily, and entered the rooms of the marines which were upstairs, and what cheery rooms they were!

Every inch of wall was literally plastered with pictures of Marlene Dietrich, Myrna Loy, Joan Crawford, Jean Arthur, Dorothy Lamour, and so on. Even pictures of Li Ko Lan, whom the marines may or may not have known to be a Nipponese, were pasted on the already fully-covered walls.

Between the lips of the marines were stuck Lucky Strikes or Camels, which in Nippon are smoked only by the big bosses, and they rolled on their beds, or punched away at typewriters, or rubbed various cosmetics on their faces before mirrors, or played poker or chess or other card games, or formed rings round those with guitars or accordions, and played and sang their favorite Hawaiian songs.

Did these happy marines know that the dream island of their songs, Hawaii, had been bombed by our Wild Eagles, or that their country's Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor had been demolished in the wink of an eye? Perhaps they had been thinking that they would be back in their country by Christmas. In the room stood a Christmas tree, and a Chinese-made Santa Claus grinned ironically at them.

A pro-Nipponese Sergeant-Major who had a German mother beckoned to me, saying he had a request to make me. I lent him my ear, and he told me, with great earnestness, that as time hung loose on their hands, they wanted a Nipponese teacher to teach them the Nippon language.

The hour for Physical Training began at 2 p.m. Wearing uniforms with the initials U.S.M.C. on their backs the marines rushed on to the grounds, and began various sports such as baseball, volley-ball, soccer, handball, etc.

"Those who cannot play any games, walk," our Commander had ordered, and such marines were silently doing the Right About Turn, Forward—Quick March, and so on.

Colonel Usshart was deeply moved by the generous treatment of the marines by our Imperial Army, and stated that although during the first Great War he himself had been in charge of many German prisoners, he had never shown toward them such kindness and sympathy as he and his men had received from the Nippon Army; that America also is a great country, and that he was sure that the treatment given to the Nipponese prisoners there must be such as to give credit to his country; but that if it were otherwise, he, had something to say to President Roosevelt. He earnestly desired that the present condition of the marines in China, under the sympathetic supervision of the Nippon Army, could be faithfully reported to his home country. To this effect the Colonel went so far as to petition the authorities to allow him to send a wire to President Roosevelt. (Translated From the Sunday Mainichi.)

D.E.I. AND AUSTRALIA EXPECTING NO HELP

(Continued from Page 1)

via Buenos Aires.

Apparently this measure is taken by the authorities for the purpose of saving as much water as possible to cope with conflagrations, which might be caused by the bombing of strategical cities and towns in that country by the Japanese Air Force in case the war spreads to Oceania.

According to the regulation, all people residing in cities are prohibited from using water for any purpose except from 6 to 8 a.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m. and those who violate the order, will be severely punished.

The Government, moreover, is also said to be building in great haste hospitals to accommodate victims in case of air raids.

Meanwhile, people are complaining the dearth of many commodities for they are suffering from an acute shortage of cigars and cigarettes as well as gasoline. On the other hand, farmers are finding grievance with the Government because of their heavy losses, which have been inflicted upon them as a result of the stoppage of the export of agricultural products following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Have Heavy Stocks

Unable to pass unheeded the complaints from the farmers any longer, the Government announced a few days ago that it would compensate the losses suffered by them from the current war. Meanwhile, the dispatch adds that the officials with folded arms are staring at the hills of grain and vegetables, which are being piled up higher and higher every day and everywhere in the country for there is no way to dispose of them.

Another recent phenomenon in Australia is the frenzied purchase of United States dollars by the masses of people. They are converting the sterling pound into the American dollar believing that the pound might become as worthless as a scrap of paper pretty soon.

Greatly alarmed over this situation, the Australian authorities are trying their best to stop the convertion of the pound into the dollar, but since Australia has grown quite dubious about the fate of England today, she is said to be heeding little attention to the order of the Government in this regard.

Louis Kayoes Baer In Beginning Canto Of Bout for Crown

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 10.—Joe Louis, Brown Bomber from Detroit, again successfully defended his world's heavyweight boxing title by knocking out Buddy Baer, younger brother of former heavyweight champion Max Baer in two minutes and six seconds of the first round of a championship bout fought at Madison Square Garden last night, it was reported here from New York today. Despite the blackout which darkened the Garden, a large crowd estimated at 20,000 persons turned out to witness the match, the report said.

MacArthur Setting New Defense Lines For Bataan Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

close cooperation with the Japanese military authorities and on the basis of the understanding which had been made between the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army in the Philippines and me about the seven items the other day, I will carry out the administration of the city hereafter. I cannot tell offhand right now the exact measures I would take in administering the city, but I can assure you one thing that I am firmly resolved to devote all my energies by working hand in hand with the Japanese Army."

"At present," he explained, "the citizens are still excited and panic-stricken. So I am doing everything in my power to calm them down."

Meanwhile, Jitaro Hihara, former Consul at Davao, was appointed a political adviser to Mr. Vargas on Saturday, according to a Domei dispatch reaching here from Manila the same day.

Yuan Makes Changes

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 30.—The Executive Yuan held its 92nd meeting today when it was resolved that Li Shih-chun, Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, be appointed concurrently as Commander of the Kiangsu Provincial Peace Preservation Force, with Tang Shang-ming as Assistant Commander, and Ming Khan as Director-General of Publicity of the same province.

1,160 Air Raid Alarms

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 1.—Malta has experienced 1,160 air raid alarms since the outbreak of the war, it was officially announced in London this morning, according to a report from the British capital. There were 950 air raid alarms in 1941, of which 166 were sounded in December, it was stated.

OYE, POLE-VAULTER, DIES IN WAR ACTION

(Continued from Page 1)

an 80-meter river when the enemy machine-guns opened fire.

"As we neared the other side, up to our necks in water, Lieutenant Uyemoto, our commander, was fatally wounded. A few seconds later, Sub-Lieutenant Oye was likewise seriously hurt while I also received a number of wounds. It was indeed a strange coincidence that the elder brother of Sub-Lieutenant Oye was in a boat to which the wounded officer was brought for medical attention. Sub-Lieutenant Oye died in the arms of his brother."

Lieutenant Wataru Watanabe: "I was shot through the left lung but miraculously escaped death. I was in the second batch but knowing that Sub-Lieutenant Oye was in the boat ahead of us, I called out to him a number of times but received no answer. I learned about his fatal wounds later."

Masao Konishi. (A civilian in service): "After the successful landing, our transport was heading back toward the base when late in the afternoon, a lone enemy plane, diving to a very low altitude, opened fire on us with machine-guns. I was hit in the left shoulder as I was going up to the bridge to see the captain. Yuichi Kashiwara, another member of the crew, stayed at his post despite the fierce firing and died while discharging his duty."

The late Sub-Lieutenant Oye was graduated from the Maizuru Middle School and entered Keio University. He was a prominent figure in sports. In 1932, he gave very close competition to Shuhei Nishida, an internationally famous pole-vaulter. At the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, he tied for second place with Nishida in the pole-vault, the first place being won by Meadows of the United States.

In February, the following year, however, he went to America and at the Madison Square Garden, he defeated Meadows, the then world champion pole-vaulter, when he cleared the bar at 4.343 meters. He aslo traveled to South America, Europe, the Philippines and other countries and served to enhance Japanese sportsmanship to the people of the world.

Documents for Canton

Transocean

NANKING, January 1.—The historic documents of the Ching Dynasty, which were presented to Madam Wang Ching-wei by the Manchoukuo Embassy, will be sent to Canton for the Canton Library, it was learnt here.

Erzerum-Caucasus Phone

Transocean

ANKARA, January 1.—The Turkish authorities have decided to continue the construction of the telephone line connecting Erzerum with the Caucasus, despite the shortage of material and the difficulties thus experienced for building the new line.

Postal Agreement Signed

Transocean

THE HAGUE, December 27.—Another step toward establishing a European postal union will be taken on January 1 when German domestic postage fees will also be valid in the Netherlands in accordance with an agreement concluded between the two countries, it was anounced here yesterday.

Italy Bans U.S. Music

Transocean

ROME, January 1.—Sale of gramophone records of songs, by British and United States composers has been banned throughout Italy by the Ministry of Education, it was revealed today. The new decree supplements an earlier order prohibiting public performances of compositions by Jews or composers of enemy nationality.

THE WHISKY EVERYBODY TALKS ABOUT BECAUSE IT IS A PRODUCT OF JAPAN
SUNTORY WHISKY
PURE MALT WHISKY DISTILLED IN POT STILLS AND AGED IN WOOD.

DUFF-COOPER GIVEN ORDERS FOR RETURN

(Continued From Page 1)

removed from his post."

Lord Strabolgi, on the Admiralty War Staff in 1917 and member of the House of Lords, meantime, maintained that Hongkong could have been held if during the past two and half years the hills had been fortified, the report said.

Eden Explains Situation

Domei

BERNE, January 9.—Prompted by an increasing crescendo of criticisms against the prosecution of the war, Major R. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, has declared in the House of Commons that the British Government will bear all responsibilities for the outcome of the Greater East Asia War, it was learned here today from London.

However, Major Eden asserted that defensive preparations in Singapore were adequate, and undeserving of such apprehension, the report said.

As a matter of fact Malayan garrisons have been reinforced on several occasions since 1939, contended Major Eden, it was said.

To Become Parachutists

Domei

BERLIN, January 9.—An agreement which has been reached between Paul Henri Spaak, Foreign Minister of the Belgian refugee Government in London, and British Foreign Secretary R. Anthony Eden, provides that Belgian refugees in England will be trained as parachutists for service with British military forces, the German News Agency reported from Stockholm, quoting an official British announcement.

Food Ration Decided

Domei

BERLIN, January 9.—The British Ministry of Food has decided, effective Monday, to reduce rations of sugar, butter, fat and cheese, according to a radio report intercepted in Amsterdam and relayed here.

INQUIRY COMMENCED ON HAWAII DISASTER

(Continued From Page 1)

Washington.

Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy in a naval communique, declared a "seven-day duty" for all officers of the various naval bureaus, and Marine and Coast commands, it was reported.

Meanwhile, it was revealed that officers of the Marine service totaled 77,720 men in December 31 of the previous year.

The same announcement disclosed that management of the formerly strike-bound Kearny shipyards in New Jersey, which were placed under military control, has been restored to their rightful owners.

In an effort to strengthen United States coastal defenses, a blimp squadron will be inaugurated with bases at the Lakehurst naval base in New Jersey, said the announcement.

It further stated that this squadron consisting of medium and long range blimps will be equipped with canons and torpedoes to cope with enemy submarines, and added it would prove valuable in detecting enemy mines.

The final item in the announcement was the proposed employment of four-masted schooners as auxiliaries for the coast guard, concluded the resort.

To Support Nanking

C.P.S.

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, December 30.—Led by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Alor Star, many Chinese leaders in Kedah, Kelantan, Penang and Perak are now organizing themselves to give support to the National Government at Nanking, it was authoritatively stated today. The Chinese in those Malay states are in close touch with one another for the purpose of promoting new economic ties under the present new order in Greater East Asia, and will make an effort to restore economic prosperity there, it was announced.

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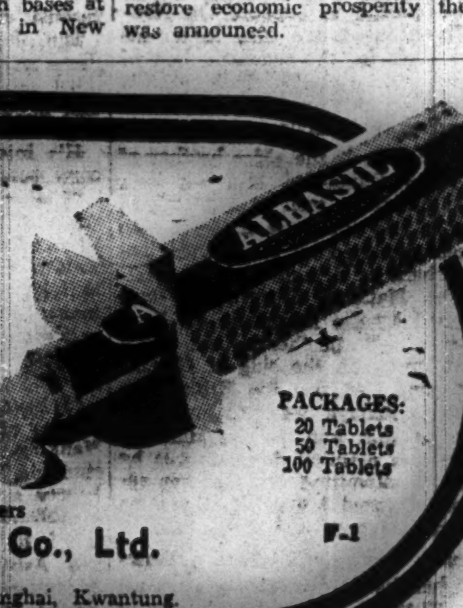

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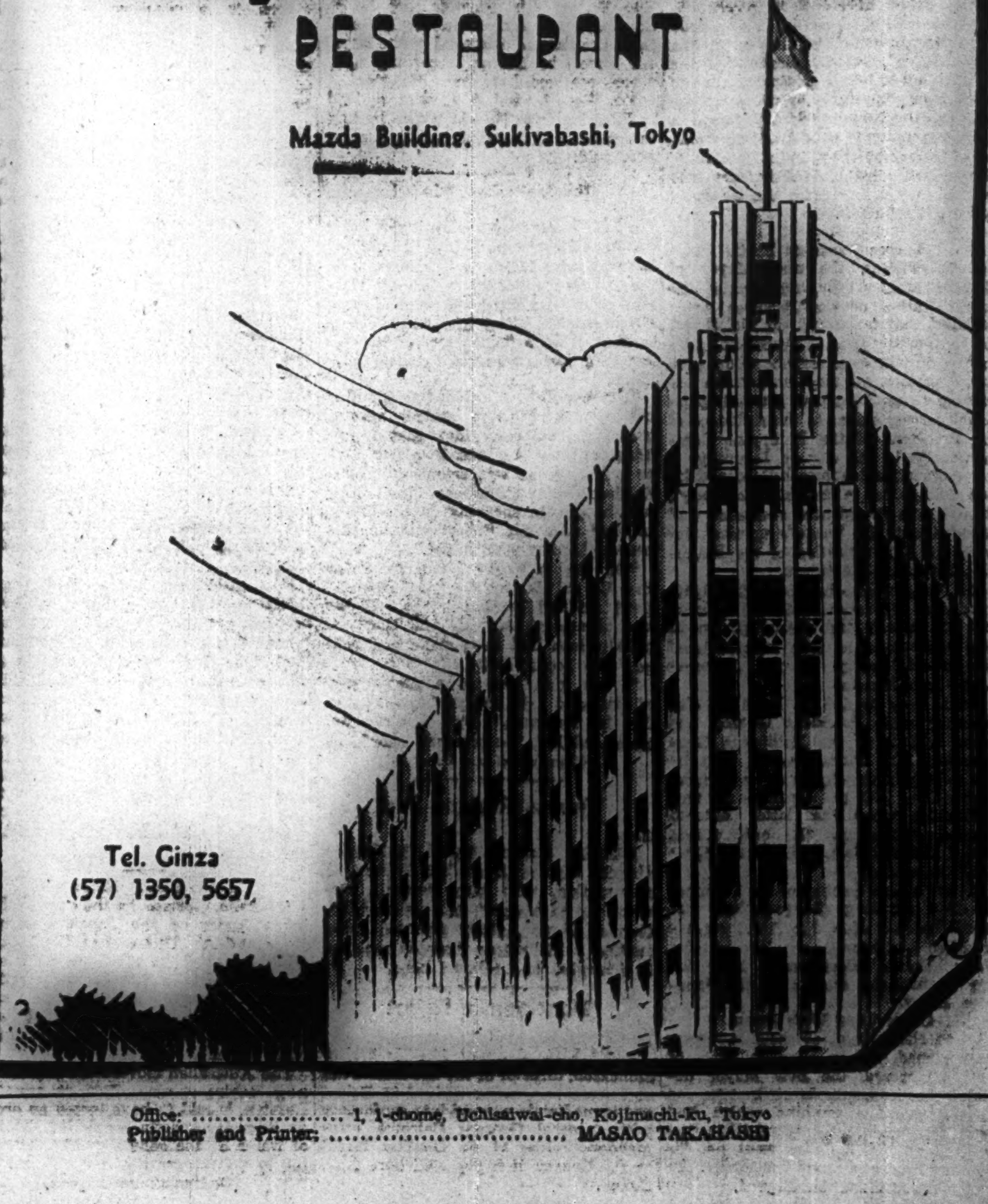
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TRAGEDY FOLLOWS U.S.-BRITAIN ERROR

Failed to See Japan Sincerely Wanted Peace—Result Humiliation of Fleets

Asahi Service

BERLIN, (By Wireless)—Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, when Ambassador Saburo Kurusu made his historic flight to the United States, the mental picture conjured up among the Europeans generally was the Japanese envoy's condescendingly bowing figure begging for release of oil embargoes to Japan. Such a trend of thought, however, was apt to dispose of Japan's alternative intentions, which proved to be set and positive, especially in the light of Prime Minister Churchill's braggadocio and historic speech, in which he stated that should the negotiations fail and a Japanese-American war develop, England would declare war against Japan within the hour.

In London and Washington, all that was seen necessary was to insist on their application of threats and pressure to the submission of Japan to their imperialistic and self-important wills. Such mistaken ideas have tragically proved that both the United States and Britain lacked comprehensive foresight in failing to perceive the deadly earnestness behind Japanese issues.

Following closely on the heels of Japan's lightning attacks on the Democracies long boasted naval fleets at Hawaii and off the Malay coast, and without giving them time to recover, came the Thai-Japan treaty of alliance. This shrewd diplomacy made possible the Japanese advance into Malaya, Borneo and the Philippines, and when actual realization of the situation dawned upon the startled Democratic Powers, it was too late.

Use African Push to Cover Up

The British Government has been trying to console their nationals by greater concentration on their North African offensive and the recovery of Benghazi. But only too well do the English realize that this North African campaign is only a blind to cover the defeats in the Balkans and Crete Island. British losses in East Asia too, have proved a bitter blow to their prestige. Hongkong and Singapore are so valuable that they would gladly give up the whole of Cyrenaica desert, according to the cutting statement given in a German newspaper. It must be indeed beyond the comprehension of any Englishman that the British Prime Minister's "within one hour's" assurance should be so costly as this, and that his cringing figure before Roosevelt betokens the fate in store for the great British Empire, now as tightly sealed as to make it powerless in war and diplomacy.

The only counter-measure that the democracies have taken during the past three weeks has been the conference held at Washington in conjunction with those that met at Moscow and Chungking. The confab was kept secret, and even the informative Mrs. Roosevelt did not know that her special Christmas guest was to be Mr. Churchill until after his arrival in the United States. That the British press gave such little information on this meeting is indicative that they did not care to advertise the disgusting exhibition of their Prime Minister's prostration before America's self-aggrandizement proving the irrelevancy and emptiness of such a conference.

Washington Conference Ironical

This conference in Washington is as ironical as the immense amount of unfavorable information compiled, so disastrous indeed that their ostentatious gestures could barely cover up. However, there are two things observable as being possibly discussed at the meeting.

(1) The coordination of their combined command: In other words, it would be the result of this discussion that their war work in the Pacific regions will be shared, by making General MacArthur the land commander, and Admiral King or Admiral Lee the fleet commander-in-chief. Eastern Europe would be left for the Soviet to deal with, and to use for the purpose of lateral attack, the forces belonging to Chungking, the Netherlands East Indies and other commonwealths and colonies. This would be about the outline of coordination of their combined command.

But proper and efficient coordination of command would be possible when the lines of communication are open to the movement of combined forces. As both Guam and Wake are now occupied by the Japanese, thereby cutting off the route to the Philippines, and where in the face of Japan's command of the air over the Allied southern air route, it would be out of the question to expect any help for Singapore from the United States who has completely lost the free movement of her fleet. And even if General Wavell should bestir himself at Chungking, when as a matter of fact the Burma route is cut off, would the Chungking troops be of any help to the combined operations?

Joint Command Only Theory

Furthermore, Anthony Eden, British envoy's visit to Moscow for negotiations would but amount to encouragement to the Soviet troops to intensify their fight against the German forces. General Vioshiv's transfer to the command of the Eastern Red Army may be further idle propaganda. In short, the unification of the combined command is only a table plan, incapable of coming within reasonable bounds for the present war purpose.

So far, there are two outstanding facts which may prove to be great flaws in this plan: namely, that at the very outset of this war the command of both sea and air is in Japanese hands, and that the Soviet's attitude toward Japan has so far unchanged, in spite of the joint efforts of the Democracies.

(2) A subtle change of the British and American relations: Prime Minister Churchill's elated Parliamentary speech was made beyond the Atlantic Ocean, before the joint session of American Congress, a most unusual thing in British history. In the opening of his speech he went to the limit of coquetry in declaring, "my father was an Englishman and my mother an American. If they had been the other way, I would by right be standing on this rostrum." Such a condescension seems to have hurt the British pride and self-respect. Yet it is indicative that England by degrees, is being absorbed into the United States of America—an action which is subtly being carried out.

Eighty percent of the Churchill retinue who went over to Washington are tabbed in Germany as "peddlers." These British peddlers crossed the ocean to sell their property in order to obtain American help. The first bargain over the counter was Canada. The Dominion was virtually added to the United States within 24 hours of Churchill's arrival on American soil. A treaty was concluded whereby the former custom duties were lifted, making their trade free as between other States of the Union.

No More Lease-Lend

As consideration for this virtual deeding of Canada to America, the first thing under contemplation would be the strengthening of the Lease-Lend Act. But it can be safely surmised that since America's crushing reverses in the Pacific areas, which effected an inevitable and radical change in its war plans, it would be utterly impossible to help out England in this respect for the following nine months. And the second drawback would be the abandoning of the Philippines by America, so that it may concentrate its efforts on the defense of Singapore. No matter what the United States intentions are, they are impossible of realization in those areas.

Thus, this bargain seems to have been unprofitable to Britain. In this respect, an English paper, reflecting the true mood of the British people reports to the following effect:

"America, not doing anything, but desirous of winning this war by letting England do all the work, is too selfish, to say the least."

Where hitherto, by having other smaller countries do England's work, now that she in turn is doing the same for America, is what is termed by a German newspaper as "the wheel of fortune is ever in motion."

In short, no matter how the present British-American talks may turn out, it is beyond doubt that there would be little change affecting the current trend in the Greater East Asia War situation. Expressively the present war situation is summed up in Germany in the following manner:

(1) Militarily, Japan's control of both sea and air in the Pacific regions is absolute.

(2) Japanese loss in men and material since the outbreak of the war is so insignificant as to be hardly worth considering.

Japan's Position Strengthened

(3) Relationship between the Greater East Asia War and the Libyan campaign: Politically, while the Allied Powers are talking simultaneously at Washington, Moscow and Chungking, Japanese measures have borne so much fruit that it leaves little room for doubt as to Japan's unbeatable position and invulnerability.

The most significant weakness in the Allied Powers was revealed in the fact that Australia has forwarded a direct request for American assistance, without the formality of applying through the British Government.

Economically, Japan's position is strongly fortified, as by virtue of the Imperial Forces in Malaya, came the possession of tin and rubber resources. At the same time, by the annexing of the British possession of Borneo, Japan has come into an abundance of oil. Similarly, Germany has been making steady progress in Ukraine.

Owing to setbacks, the United States from now on, has to depend for rubber on the Bolivian production which is but one-tenth of what is produced in Malaya. In view of this fact, President Roosevelt has declared a ban on automobile tires, under which free sale of tires is prohibited from January 5. Thus the positions of the "haves" and "have nots" are being reversed.

The only question remaining for the Axis Powers to settle in 1942 is how to put into perfection their unbeatable and invulnerable positions, and to be determined to fight a war of long duration, and even yet while doing so, figure how by a short and brilliant campaign the war could be terminated sucessfully in 1942.

Sumo Champs Donate to Cause

The War Ministry was pleasantly surprised Saturday when Grand Champion Haguroyama and Terukuni, two popular exponents of Japanese wrestling, appeared on the premises to contribute a sum of money for the benefit of those who are now fighting on the front lines of the Greater East Asia War. Shown is Haguroyama making the presentation, as Terukuni, at left, looks on.

INDIA SECRETARY HIT BY LONDON NEWSPAPER

Cowardly Attitude in Handling Colonial Question Is Criticized

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—Sharply criticizing L. S. Amery, British Secretary for India and Burma, the London Daily Herald declared editorially that such a timorous and cowardly attitude toward the handling of the Indian question as that shown by the minister has never been known, according to a London report received here today.

When the India problem is becoming more acute with the developments in East Asia, Mr. Amery has not appreciated the emergency situation facing both Great Britain and India, the paper said.

Likewise, the opportune moment to cope with the situation has been lost. Even yesterday in the House of Commons Mr. Amery evaded responsibility when, in answer to a question put to him, he declared that the situation facing India at the present time depends on the opinion of the Indian leaders, the paper declared.

ARGENTINA TO CONTROL REMITTANCES ABROAD

Restricts Movements Hindering That Nation's Peace And Order

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 9.—The Argentine Cabinet summoned by Ramon S. Castillo, Vice-President, today promulgated for immediate enforcement, a law to control Argentine remittances to foreign countries, and another ordinance restricting movements inimical to national peace and order, it was announced today.

Transactions with foreign banks, especially with those of Europe, shall be made through the Argentine Central Bank, while internal financial dealings will continue to be governed by existing Argentine banking laws, it was indicated.

In reference to the preservation of internal peace and order, it was declared that the new legislation will punish all violators with removal from their present abodes and confinement in designated cells or camps.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Sunday, January 11

ASAHI—Greater East Asia War and Rule Aid Society
NICHI NICHI—America's Plan Useless
KOKUMIN—Necessity of Knowing Our Enemies Well
YOMIURI—Japan Must Unify Effort to Develop Resources in South

Greater East Asia War And Rule Aid Society

ASAHI

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association has done very little save hold various discussions ever since the Tojo Cabinet came into power, but this was because the Society could not foretell whether war would break out or not. Now that war is a reality, with glorious victories unparalleled in history achieved by our Imperial Forces, it has become imperative to prepare the country for the long struggle directed toward the establishment of a new order in East Asia.

The problem of strengthening the Society is connected with the successful completion of the War of Greater East Asia. The first essential step for the Society to take is to re-vitalize itself, and although it is claimed that a definite plan toward this object has been drawn up, the Society should not adhere to one fixed plan indefinitely, but change its methods from time to time, depending on the conditions of war.

The most fiercely debated question has been the problem of investing the Society with political power. We have a war on our hands, and the country has one strong central authority, which is all it needs. To give the Society political authority and to create a sort of rival Government is to cause internal strife, and to absorb the Society into the present Governmemnt is, to say the least, absurd.

What is left for the Society to do is to enable the country to carry on under the present system of cooperation among the military, Government and people and to work out plans with this aim in view.

The Society should not dabble in politics, but confine its activities to the sphere of daily living among the people. In this way it can best assist the Imperial Rule, and live up to its name. When the War of Greater East Asia is over, the Society will have made a modest but useful contribution toward the success of our war efforts.

America's Plan Useless

NICHI NICHI

President Roosevelt has shown that he is dependent on the power of money to pull his country through to final victory in the war. In his speech on January 6, he demanded \$56,000,000,000 as military expenses for one year from July of this year, although he had already asked for and obtained \$68,000,000,000 for similar purposes since June, 1940.

That wealth alone cannot win a war has been amply shown by the glorious victories achieved by our Imperial Forces within a single month since war broke out.

President Roosevelt's present demand for such a large sum may be looked upon as a diplomatic move to pacify his people, or as part of an intrigue to win over to his side the South American countries.

He proposes to build within a year from now 60,000 airplanes, 45,000 tanks, and 20,000 anti-aircraft guns. The present production of planes is 2,000 per month, and of tanks 1,400 per month.

In addition, he proposes to send over a mammoth army to East Asia to establish American supremacy there.

As Senator Walsh and Naval-Commentator Sterling have admitted, America, far from being able to carry on a war in both the Pacific and the Atlantic, is powerless to fight even its own battle on the Pacific. At present it does not possess enough ships to convey a million soldiers to the East, nor a Navy to convey the ships.

Necessity of Knowing Our Enemies Well

KOKUMIN

It is because the war which Japan is now fighting is of the nature of a crusade to establish a new world order, that the Imperial Forces operating by land, sea and air are risking their lives gladly if by so doing they can serve as so many shields of His Majesty the Emperor. Their fighting spirit, backed by justice, equity, pureness of heart and solid strength, is easily translated into feats of truly marvelous skill and unmatchable valor.

This spirit has been tempered by preparations and training based on the principle of unity between mind and matter. The strategic plans, too, have been such that even the fully-prepared enemies of our country were taken completely by surprise. We cannot help but be filled with gratitude for the loyalty and self-sacrifice of our officers and men at the front.

At the same time, we must not lose sight of the long way ahead in our excitement and admiring wonder. The war we are now fighting will not end with the hoisting of the Rising Sun over all the enemy territories of the Pacific. Until we have overthrown the old order for which the United States and Britain stand and have established a new order in its place, we must continue the struggle, alternately fighting and building. The present war, therefore, partakes of the character of a constructive warfare.

All such thought that our enemies are easy customers to deal with must be abandoned. The Anglo-Saxon race has not been able to conquer so many foreign lands throughout the world without formidable armed strength. Nor could they have retained them without sufficient resources of power and intelligence. Even now they are mobilizing their vast resources in order to turn the tide against us.

Information has it that the United States has started to produce munitions in real earnest and an increase of 1,500 planes per month has been achieved in the production of aircraft. A 100 per cent boost in the manufacture of fighters and heavy bombers has been seen and from only 300 tanks a month it has raised the output to a certain formidable figure. Next year's U.S. budget is of a truly astronomical size at \$59,000,000,000. Naturally, we need not be dismayed by such political statistics but we must not forget that labor, taxation, financing and other economic factors are being steadily regulated for war needs. It would be too sanguine on our part to imagine that the United States would collapse merely because of its individualistic philosophy and racial heterogeneity. The patriotism of Americans naturally is not to be compared with ours but it nevertheless exists.

The Chinese strategist, Sun Tze, siad that if we know our enemy and we know ourselves, we are bound to win every battle we fight. We would well, therefore, to study the United States deeply and understand the psychology of its people and the resources at their command. We must be prepared to see them recover in time from the heavy blows dealt them and to smash them before they can regain their feet.

Japan Must Unify Efforts To Develop Resources In South

YOMIURI

Ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese Army and Navy have been winning brilliant victories over the United States and British forces on land, sea and in the air. In the meantime, Hongkong has already been fallen into Japanese hands, and the conquest of the Philippines has been nearly completed.

The great armies of Japan are now moving steadily toward Singapore through the jungle of Malaya. The victories which have crowned Japan thus far are amazingly great, but the Japanese must expect that the current war against the United States and Britain might develop into a protracted warfare.

This is the reason why Premier General Hideki Tojo and other leaders of the Government have warned the nation time and again against their assuming an easy-going attitude toward the war out of their over-felicitations of Japan's blitzkrieg victories at Pearl Harbor and off Malaya at the outset of the war.

In all probabilities, this war will not come to a close in a short period of time. Beside this, the Japanese must realize the fact that the war is being fought for the purpose of securing an absolute economic independence of Japan in East Asia by driving out of the Orient completely the American and British influences under which many Asiatic peoples staggered heavily for the past centuries.

Before the outbreak of the war, the leaders of the United States and British Governments thought that they could defeat Japan easily by leading the war against Japan into a protracted one, as they did not know the real economic strength of this country.

America and Britain imagined that Japan would collapse on account of the acute shortage of foodstuffs and strategical materials just as Germany did in the last Great War. In drawing such a hasty conclusion about the fighting power of Japan, both the United States and Britain made a great mistake, however. For unlike Germany, Japan is a "have" country so far as foodstuffs are concerned.

They also forgot to see that Japan can have an easy access to the rich natural resources in the southern regions when she launched on a war against America and Britain, and that the development of the mineral resources by Japan in the regions would make the position of this country in the war impregnable.

To prosecute the War of Greater East Asia successfully, productive power must be increased, the supply of food in Japan have to be secured, and at the same time, the resources in the South must be developed quickly.

As to the expansion of productive power, the Commerce and Industry Ministry in close collaboration with the Planning Board is making extra efforts. On the other hand, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is taking pains to increase the production of foodstuffs in this country while the Communications Ministry is devoting its energy to the speedy building of ships to carry home rubber, tin, sugar and other materials vital for warring Japan from the South Seas.

However, there seem to be no fixed policy yet to be pursued by the Government in the development of the natural resources in the South, although the vernaculars are reporting that the Commerce and Industry, Overseas, Agriculture and Forestry and Foreign Ministries are making preparations separately for the development of these resources and deposits in southwestern Pacific.

It is true that except in the Hongkong area, the war is still going on, thus, making it quite difficult for Japanese economists to carry out the development projects in the Philippines or in British Malaya. Nevertheless, it is necessary for Japan to decide a basic policy and mark out measures to be taken for the development of the resources in the South as soon as peace and order is restored there.

MEIJI AGAIN TAKES ICE HOCKEY CROWN

Trounces Hosei 6-1 to Win Championship for Third Successive Year

For the third successive year, the Meiji University six captured the ice hockey title of the national inter-collegiate winter games championships which was brought to a close Saturday night at the Shibaura rink. Meiji had little trouble trouncing Hosei to the tune of 6 to 1.

In the finals of the figure skating event, Kuniaki Takayama of Keio walked off with the title by amazing a total of 689.8 points to lead Kanda of Kyoto Imperial with 673.5. Takayama in amassing his total was credited with 382.5 in the school and 307.3 in the free style.

In winning the blue ribbon event of the winter games, the Meiji skaters came up with two tallies in the first period, added three more markers in the second session and finished off with a goal in the final quarter. Hosei avoided a shut-out by chalking up a marker in the second period.

Figure Skating
Final Individual Standing

	School	Free	Total Points
1. H. Takayama, Keio	382.5	307.3	689.8
2. Kanda, Kyoto Imperial	382.1	291.4	673.5
3. M. Shioda, St. Paul's	365.3	287.1	652.4
4. Ito, Waseda	298.0	254.3	552.3
5. Nakagamikawa, Keio	292.0	218.2	510.2
6. Kamiya, Waseda	290.1	195.4	486.4

The line-up: Hockey game

Meiji		Hosei
Kimura	Wing	Ohnishi
Tamura	Wing	Shimazaki
Nakamura	Center	Funatsu
Iwada	Spare	Kitabari
Kinsawa	Spare	Yamashi
Ohtake	Spare	Tokishima
Namekawa	Defense	Yamaguchi
Yamanouchi	Defense	Yoshimaki
Nakagawa	Goal	Tada

Score by periods:

Meiji	2	3	1—6
Hosei	0	1	0—1

Today's Sports

ICE SPORTS

Winter games, Meiji Shrine National Athletic Meet, 1st day of Kanto championships at the Shibaura rink, Shibaku, Tokyo, 7:30 a.m.

SUMO

Professional matches, spring tournament at Kokugikan amphitheater, Ryogoku, Tokyo. Main events around 2 p.m.

Reich's Supply of Oil Assured for Consumption

(Continued From Page 4)

thetic gasoline production received another impetus on the outbreak of the war when production was started with lightning rapidity in the scores of shadow factories.

Production of motor fuel is now many times in excess of the output of 1938. Highly important in this connection is the fact that within a relatively short time synthetic motor fuel could not only be produced in vast quantities, but that German chemists have successfully developed synthetic motor fuel of the best quality. Thus it is vitally important that now the German motor fuel industry is in a position to satisfy the most exacting demands.

In addition to the process of hydrogenation, Germany successfully followed a third path. A study has been made of all kinds of motor fuel, their mixture and compensational character. The results of this research have already been put to practical use. Motor lorries are now gradually being adapted to gas fuel. This means that petrol and Diesel oil will be free for other purposes.

Oil Output Increased

Moreover, Germany can depend on mineral oil from the natural sources at its disposal. Its oil fields are not large, but Germany has made the most of them. In 1938 German crude oil obtained from natural oil fields already amounted to 553,000 tons, whereas the output in 1932 did not exceed 321,000 tons. In 1939 the output was increased by the opening up of five separate new oil fields in different areas of greater Germany. These fields, however, were not fully exploited at the time but were kept as war-economic reserves so that in the event of war the output of oil could be increased with lightning rapidity.

Since Germany regained the Galician oil fields, Germany has these mines at its disposal also. Although the Soviets destroyed what they could, it may be assumed that the damage done is not irreparable and that boring operations in Galicia can be resumed in the near future and the mines be worked to their full capacity. The average annual output of the Galician oil fields totalled 500,000 tons.

Moreover, it should be remembered that Germany can obtain mineral oil via blockade-proof routes, in particular from Rumania. The Rumanian oil output averages 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons per year and may be said to be entirely at the disposal of the Axis Powers.

In conclusion it can be stated that Germany's supply of mineral oil is secure and that the wishful thinking of its enemies is in vain. There will be no shortage of motor fuel in Germany. In this gigantic conflict, petroleum is not on the side of Germany's enemies as in the last Great War. Thanks to the timely wisdom and foresight of the German Government, mineral oil in adequate quantities is assured for Germany's consumption.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1942

David and Goliath: Pacific Version

And the Oppressors stood on an island on the one side, and the Oppressed stood on an island on the other side: and there was an ocean between them. And there went out a champion out of the camp of the Oppressors, named America, whose span was three thousand miles. And he had a fleet of planes buzzing around his head, and a navy spread out at his feet, and the size of the navy was as five to three before his enemy. And his pockets were heavy laden with gold, and the weight of the gold was shekels unto the billions.

And he stood and cried before the Oppressed of Asia and said unto them, Choose you a man for you, and let him come down to me. If he be able to fight with me, then will I become silent; but if I prevail against him, then shall ye be our servants, and serve us. And when Asia and all the rest of the Oppressed of the world heard those words of the Oppressor, they were dismayed, and greatly afraid.

Now Japan was the son of Asia, and the smallest among them. And as America drew near morning and evening and presented himself for forty days, Japan saw that all the Oppressed fled from America and were sore afraid. But Japan said to Asia, Let no man's heart fail because of him; I will go and fight with this America. And Asia said to Japan, Thou art not able to go against this America to fight with him; for thou art but small, and he a veritable giant. But Japan said unto Asia, Once there came a Dragon and again a Bear against me, but I caught them by their tails, smote them, and slew them. Heaven that delivered me out of the fangs of the Dragon and out of the paw of the Bear, he will deliver me out of the hand of this America.

So Japan took his staff in his hand and chose him five smooth stones out of the brook, and put them in the shepherd's bag which he had; and his sling was in his hand: and he drew near to America.

When America saw Japan, he disdained him; for he was but an Oriental and small. And America said unto Japan, Come to me, and I will give thy flesh unto the birds of the heavens, and to the beasts of the field. Then Japan said to America, Thou comest to me with a navy, and with Douglas bombers, and with an economic blockade, but I come to thee in the name of righteousness, which thou hast defied. This day will the god of hosts deliver thee into my hand, and I will smite thee.

And it came to pass, when America arose, and came and drew nigh to meet Japan, that Japan hastened, and ran to meet America. And Japan put his hand in his bag, and took thence a stone, and slang it, and smote America in his forehead, which is to say Pearl Harbor. And the stone sank into his forehead, and he fell upon his face to the earth.

So Japan prevailed over America with a sling and with a stone, and smote the Oppressor and slew him, and delivered all Asia from Anglo-American exploitation.

JAPAN, GERMANY, ITALY SHARE SIMILAR HONORS

Three Powers Lead for Founding of Political Constellation

By KARL MEGERLE

Berliner Borsenzeitung

Japan, Germany and Italy all being in the same camp constitutes a revolutionary development, for which there is no parallel in the history of the great Powers. When in the second half of the 19th century they entered the world political scene, they were all facing the same difficult task of asserting themselves in a world which was already distributed. Their Governments followed different paths which, as became apparent in the first World War, ended in different camps. They shared the common fate, however, of being equally misused and fooled by the victors.

Then came the turning point. Gradually the realization of their common needs became apparent to the statesmen whose task it was to carry out the work which was completed on December 11, 1941. By all means possible their enemies tried to prevent their alliance. But the common experience of their inner rejuvenation and of the dangers surrounding them, made all three nations recognize the chance that was offered and the designs of their enemies.

Anti-Comintern Pact Signed

Efforts to unite German-Japanese relations more closely date back to the time shortly after National Socialism had taken over the power in Germany. Their defense against the revolutionary phenomenon of Bolshevism made the Tripartite Powers first come to an understanding. On November 25, 1936, the Anti-Comintern Pact was signed in Berlin. Italy adhered to it on November 6, 1937, and the world political triangle was thus constituted. On May 22, 1939, the Italo-German Assistance Pact was signed. It facilitated the victories in Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France, and paralyzed England's fighting strength. Seventeen months later, on September 27, 1940, the Tripartite Pact was signed.

It shook the world like an earthquake. The foundation for a new political constellation had been laid, which was to determine the course of future events. Far-sightedness and readiness to shoulder responsibilities characterized all statesmen who had cooperated to bring about this pact which was to be a warning to those who rashly intended to precipitate their peoples into the war. This warning went unheeded in London and Washington, however. The same game was tried in the Balkans. But by November, 1940 Hungary, Rumania, and Slovakia had already joined the Tripartite Pact. Bulgaria followed on March 1, 1941, and finally Croatia adhered to the Pact.

Then the present war took another decisive turn. The Powers which had signed the first Anti-Comintern Pact, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Hungary and Manchoukuo, were joined by seven further states: Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Croatia, Rumania, Slovakia and National China. With a rapidity and a force, comparable to that of a landslide, the last political developments took place. Japan accepted the challenge its Anglo-Saxon opponents had hurled at the door of the Japanese Empire, and within a few days the initiative in the Pacific had passed into Japan's hands.

Patiently Waiting

A lad had become the proud owner of a pig and insisted on having full care of it. After a few weeks, as the pig did not seem to thrive, his father said to him: "I'm afraid you're not feeding your pig enough. It doesn't seem to be fattening at all."

"I don't want to fatten him yet," said the young stockman, "I'm waiting until he gets as long as I want him, then I'll begin to widen him."

REICH'S SUPPLY OF MINERAL OIL ASSURED FOR WAR CONSUMPTION

Adequate Quantities of Fuel Available by Axis Powers Whereas Allies Still Rely on Overseas' Aid

By WILHELM LERCH

During the course of this war in which the motor plays a dominant part and oil is of major importance to the success of military operations, people have been frequently reminded of Lord Curzon's words according to which the Allied Powers in the war of 1914-18 were swept to victory on a wave of oil.

It is well worth while examining this utterance in order to see to what extent it can be applied to present conditions. In the speech given at the victory banquet of the inter-allied petroleum conference, Lord Curzon stressed the major part oil had played in determining the outcome of the war. He asserted that shortage of motor fuel had adversely affected the operations of the Central Powers whilst the Allied Powers could make plans and operate them without having to consider oil supplies.

Discrepancy Not Existed

During the last Great War the oil supply actually was very unevenly distributed between the two belligerent parties. Whereas the Allied Powers could use more than double the quantity they had required in peacetime, the Central Powers had only four-fifths of the peacetime amount at their command. It is important to note that this discrepancy did not exist at the outbreak of the war. On the contrary, the Central Powers were well supplied at first, possessing, as they did, the oil fields in Galicia, and could further rely on imports of oil from Rumania.

However, the situation changed when the Soviets temporarily occupied Galicia from the autumn of 1914 to the spring of 1915, and Rumania, influenced by Soviet Russia, placed an embargo on the export of crude oil. The eight months of Soviet's rule in Galicia had disastrous results for the petroleum industry in that province. Nearly all the oil refineries had to close down. On evacuating the oil fields the Soviets set fire to 35,000 tons of petroleum, that is to say, 40 per cent of what had been stored. In Central Galicia the Soviets destroyed the numerous derrick-like towers and other oilboring plants.

Shortage of Vital Product

The loss of Rumanian oil was a still harder blow for the Central Powers. The embargo placed by the Rumanian Government on oil meant a serious shortage of this vital product. On the other hand, the Allied Powers had a much larger supply of mineral oil at their disposal particularly in the first years of the war. Although not possessing any appreciable number of oil wells in Europe itself, they were able to fall back on large resources overseas. They could thus operate the modern technical equipment of their armies, mechanized infantry, artillery, tanks and aircraft much more effectively than their opponents.

Figures relating to oil supplies at that time do not indicate the proportionate fighting strength of the two groups of belligerents, since Germany's inferiority, as far as oil supplies were concerned, was compensated to a certain extent by the equipment of the Central Powers, the fighting qualities of the army, the excellence of war material and the reliability of a dense railway system. Moreover, the fact that the Central Powers were fighting on the so-called "inner line" meant a great deal of saving of time and material.

Nevertheless, the figures most certainly show that the leaders of the Allied Powers could rely on an adequate supply of oil. About seven per cent of the oil consumed in France and Italy came from their own wells or were produced synthetically while 21,000,000 tons were obtained from overseas. Although the supplies of oil at the disposal of the Allied Powers would on the whole appear abundant, from time to time difficulties arose.

Fleet Activities Hampered

In the summer of 1916, during the battles of Verdun, and the Somme, a shortage of petrol made itself unpleasantly felt as a result of the increase in the number of motor vehicles used. Supplies from overseas did not keep pace with the increasing demand for motor fuel. Moreover an appreciable number of tankers were sent to the bottom of the sea by German submarines. Above all, the supply of oil fell short of the demand, while the shortage of petrol was, to a certain extent, compensated by cutting down the quantities supplied to civilians. Just the same, it even temporarily hampered the activities of the fleet in the spring of 1917.

In the case of the Central Powers the fighting in the vicinity of the oil fields restricted their supplies whereas the Allied Powers lacked tankers and suffered from a shortage of tonnage. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that procuring supplies of oil presented fewer difficulties to the Allies than to the Central Powers. Thus far the phrase that oil swept the Allies on to victory hits the nail on the head. For the rest, however, Lord Curzon's utterance is an overstatement.

Oil Problem Vital

The oil problem is only one of the many factors vital to warfare. The ground for the events in the autumn of 1918 was prepared by political rather than by military and economic developments. This opinion is borne out by the remarkable fact that the supplies of mineral oil for the Central Powers remained at the same level throughout 1918. Moreover, on the conclusion of the armistice, army, navy and airforces of the Central Powers had a stock of mineral oil which would have sufficed for several more months of warfare.

What about today? Industrialization in its rapid growth has created the needs for larger quantities of gasoline and lubricating oil. However, the unparalleled increase in modern means of transportation has made the demand for mineral oil grow by leaps and bounds. Europe, excluding the U.S.S.R., consumed as much mineral oil in 1938 as was used throughout the Great War. The fighting forces are naturally affected by the sweeping progress of technical inventions, and the development started during the last years of the Great War was continued.

Armies today are mechanized to an extent unknown in the last war. The airforce and tank weapons play a far more important part in warfare today than 28 years ago. Accordingly, the importance of mineral oil is infinitely greater than in the war of 1914-18 and, consequently, an adequate supply of oil is a most important factor in the present struggle.

Supply from Overseas

What is the supply situation in the present struggle? England and its Allies were and are still dependent on the supply of mineral oil from overseas for their domestic production can only meet a fraction of the demand. Some years ago investigations were made in England as to how far the country could replace mineral oil imports by the use of coal and its derivatives in which England abunds. The investigating committee suggested that no change should be made in the source of supplies for they were of the opinion that the supply from overseas was satisfactorily secured.

How utterly wrong this assumption proved is revealed in the considerable number of tankers sunk. American figures state the loss of British tankers and those sailing British service to be no less than 1,100,000 to 1,200,000 tons. This means three times the number, sunk during the World War, and more than a third of the tankers flying the British flag. These vessels could have carried annually some 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons of oil.

Transportation Dangerous

The blows of the Luftwaffe and the activities of German submarines, whose bases of operations are infinitely more advantageous than during the last war, make the transportation of oil across the ocean a far more dangerous proposition today. This fact is clearly revealed by the high percentage of sinkings. Moreover, England can only make good its losses to a very limited extent by building new tankers in its own shipbuilding yards, for they are already taxed to the utmost by urgent repairs to damaged vessels. Besides shipbuilding yards are being constantly raided by German aircraft.

England has admitted that the building of tankers is progressing very slowly and what has already been accomplished falls far short of what had actually been anticipated. The same applies to American tankers. England, in its further efforts to make good the losses in tanker tonnage, has had to fall back upon the vessels of its Allies. However, a number of those vessels, Norwegian in particular, had always sailed for it. The increase resulting from the inclusion of foreign tankers must not be overestimated. England's substitution of foreign tankers for its own vessels has a further disadvantage, namely that tankers, sailing in convoys, cannot develop full speed and also lose time while the convoys are formed.

England's Losses of Oil

In addition to the impossibility of making up for its losses of tanker tonnage, England has lost considerable quantities of oil through German air-raids on oil plants and dumps in important harbors. The losses of oil stores and oil tanks are considerable. In addition, the destruction wrought in the whole number of harbors has necessitated a redistribution of stores, a process entailing much waste of time. At the moment England is hoping to compensate for its shortage by chartering North American tankers. However, the U.S. consumption of oil has broken all records and tankers are fully employed in supplying America's own needs.

Above all, tankers are fully occupied in transporting oil from Gulf harbors to the Atlantic sea-board, that is to say from the main source of oil supplies to the huge centers of consumption in the highly industrialized Eastern States. Last year, for instance, one-third of the oil produced in the United States was carried by sea to the Eastern States. Approximately 266 tankers were used for this task.

Last spring the American Government, through the U.S. Maritime Commission, withdrew 50 tankers sailing the Gulf-Atlantic route and placed them at England's disposal. The result will be that the amount of oil transported by sea to the East of the U.S.A. will drop by one-fifth. The prospects of compensating for this loss by using other means of transportation such as pipe lines, rail, motor lorries, do not appear too promising. The laying of the proposed additional pipe lines has now begun. These lines can be more advantageously utilized than tankers, but a long time must elapse before they can be completed. Until then the demand for oil in the Eastern States will have increased enormously owing to the boom in the armament industry, but the supply is insufficient.

Ever Increasing Menace

If the U.S.A. finds it necessary to requisition 50 indispensable tankers for England, the only conclusion to be drawn from such a step is that England is now faced with a serious crisis. Since, however, in view of America's own urgent need of oil and its comparatively small tanker capacity, it may safely be concluded that no appreciable help will be forthcoming from this quarter in the future, for the sinking of tankers by the German Luftwaffe and by submarines is already a very serious blow and an ever increasing menace to the British supplies.

What is Germany's mineral position, on the other hand? As mentioned above Germany's enemies had hoped to cut it off from its supplies of motor fuel. In fact the B.B.C. indulged in wishful thinking by stating that German airplanes would soon be unable to take off owing to lack of aviation fuel. This prophecy has not been fulfilled in the last two years and it does not look as if it would ever come true. In fact Germany, aware of the possible danger, laid in ample stores of oil and its many derivations. Thus there is no need to fear a serious shortage of motor fuel in Germany for the duration of this war.

What is the basis of Germanys' motor fuel supply? One of the most important sources is undoubtedly the production of synthetic petrol. Immediately on his assumption of power, Chancellor Adolf Hitler saw to it that Germany was no longer dependent on imports, but that its domestic raw material, coal, was used for the production of synthetic petrol.

Gasoline Out of Coal

Years before, Germany had been the first country in the world to make gasoline out of coal. A proof of the speed and tremendous success with which this gigantic problem was solved is given in an official report according to which the production of synthetic motor fuel had reached 1,700,000 tons in 1938. During 1939 this remarkable figure has increased by leaps and bounds, thanks to the establishment of new motor fuel plants whose output is now enormous. Finally, syn-

(Continued on Page 3)

AMERICAN STRATEGY IS UPSET BY JAPAN

U.S. Dream of Making Hawaii Invincible Base Shattered

It must be admitted that the strategy of the United States in its war against Japan has already been upset. That strategy was one largely based on American conceived aerial superiority over Japan through the winging of large numbers of warplanes westward via Hawaii, Midway, Wake, Guam and Manila. Simultaneously, the much vaunted American Pacific fleet was to be dispatched to the southwestern Pacific for joint war operations with the British Asiatic fleet at Singapore. That strategy the Imperial Japanese Navy smashed on the opening day of the war by destroying the Pacific fleet berthed in Pearl Harbor and through subsequent occupation of Guam, Wake and Manila.

On the American preparations to arm its outposts in the Pacific for aggressive designs on Japan, Edgar Snow, wrote last year:

Navy Not Satisfied

"Mothering all these (Pacific) outposts is Honolulu, the mightiest advance war base we possess. It can berth our entire fleet, and is virtually doing so right now. But the Navy is not satisfied. It is spendnig more than $100,000,000 to modernize and enlarge Pearl Harbor, where, during my visit, I saw the largest single collection of modern hangars of my life—acres and acres of them. Down on a little island off Oahu an advance air base is being rushed to completion. Soon Hawaii's many fields will harbor a fleet of 4,000 military aircraft, if our armament program keeps to schedule. One officer in Hawaii predicted the place would eventually hold 10,000 planes, ready for dispatch anywhere in the Pacific—the eyes, the ears and the flying rifles of some future American offensive."

This dream as related to Snow by high American naval and military officers has been shattered by the might of the Japanese Navy. Hawaii, by the destruction of the Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor, with the latter's drydock and other naval facilities suffering the same fate, has ceased to be America's most important outpost. In the same attack, the Japanese naval fliers so crippled the air forces on the island that Japanese warships today are finding it no trouble to bombard ports of the Hawaiian Islands. As a matter of fact Hawaii has now become a defense liability for the United States rather than an asset.

Hawaii's communication with the mainland United States has become difficult because of the activities of Japan's remarkable submarines. Already there exists a food problem in the Hawaiian Islands, whose main produces are sugar and pineapples and whose principal foodstuffs are obtained from the United States mainland.

Snow also referred to the "clustering of American seaplanes and flying fortresses in the tropical skies over Manila." He said: "Nichols Field, near Cavite, and Olongapo, are being enlarged into impressive air stations."

Snow undoubtedly never had the least idea that these vaunted warplanes would be powerless against Japan's air force and that the Japanese landing forces would enter Manila in less than a month after the outbreak of hostilities between America and Japan in the Pacific.

Erroneous Conception

We could refute Snow's article at greater length and at the same time point out the erroneous conception of Roosevelt and his military advisers on the final showdown they anticipated and prepared for in the Pacific, but space precludes it. We shall however quote one other assertion by Snow which is self-admitting of America's inevitable defeat in the present war: He said: "Once in possession of the East Indies and Malaya, Japan would be able to deny to the Allies the use of key positions from which either to attempt a recovery or to deal a decisive blow at its own empire. And economically Japan would at last find itself fabulously rich in oil, rubber, tin, iron, coal, chromium, alloys and food which would guarantee its self-sufficiency, perhaps making it ultimately invincible."

Hongkong and Manila already in the hands of Japan, Singapore remains the only stronghold for United States and Britain. But Singapore's fall before the invincible Japanese fighting forces is now only a matter of time. That means Malaya under the Japanese flag. And that means that the East Indies defense too will be impossible against Japanese attack.—(S.T.)

MANCHOUKUO IS NOW MAKING SOUND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Banking Business, Other Domestic Economies in 1941 See Marked Improvement Over Previous Year

Part I

Far Eastern Review

A net profit of 14,707,000 yuan was realized by the Central Bank of Manchou for the first half of the current year, the balance sheet showing a gross profit of 42,301,000 yuan and a loss of 27,594,000 yuan. Adding the balance of 4,611,000 yuan carried forward from the last accounting to the above net profit, the total profit for this period amounts to 19,318,000 yuan.

This is an increase of 2,611,000 yuan, compared with that of the preceding period. Although the net profit did not come up to that of the preceding period, which amounted to 16,131,000 yuan, the gross profit surpassed that of the preceding period and business operations are continuing to improve.

Payments made by the bank of the Government during the period amounted to 7,204,000 yuan (first payment 6,033,000 yuan, second payment 1,170,000 yuan) and although this amount did not equal that of the same period of the previous year, it represented an increase of 1,171,000 yuan, when compared with that of the preceding period.

Besides, the various reserve funds for the period totalled 6,400,000 yuan, showing an increase of 830,000 yuan over that of the preceding period and 1,470,000 yuan over that of the corresponding period of the previous year.

Increase in Income

In this gross profit accounts, the amount of negotiable securities totalled 869,831,000 yuan. This represented an increase of 19,144,000 yuan and brought about a large increase in income from interest. In addition unpaid interest on bonds from the preceding period was also received during this period.

As a result the gross income from interest on securities during the period totalled 17,621,000 yuan, representing an increase of 8,881,000 yuan. This was the most important factor in the improvement of business during the first half of the current year. Also accompanied by rapid increases in discounts on bills, income from discounts rose to 11,995,000 yuan, representing an increase of 1,094,000 yuan over that of the preceding period.

On the other hand, reflecting the strict control exercised during the period over extension of loans, income from interest derived from other sources amounted to only 11,268,000 yuan, showing a decrease of 3,944,000 yuan as compared with that of the preceding period.

Slight Decrease

The loss for the period showed a slight decrease of 28,000 yuan compared with that of the preceding period. This was due to the fact that interest payments in connection with an increase in general deposits (excluding Government deposits) and various loans, amounted to 11,119,000 yuan, representing increase of 2,440,000 over that of the preceding period.

Also despite slight increase in the note issue, commissions, discounts and various redemptions, plans made to rationally decrease operation costs lessened operation expenses to 9,372,000 yuan, showing a decrease of 3,264,000 yuan compared with that of the preceding period. This brought about a decrease in gross losses during the period.

Advances made during the period totalled 868,116,000 yuan, showing a decrease of 4,344,000 yuan compared with total for the preceding term and a decrease of more than 161,000,000 yuan over the corresponding period of the previous year. Also loans made to the Government totalled 116,460,000 yuan representing a decrease of 175,290,000 yuan over those of the corresponding period of the preceding year owing to the floating of a large amount of bonds.

General loans and current overdrafts totalled 33,800,000 yuan and 296,420,000 yuan respectively and both showed a considerable decrease compared with those of the preceding period and those of the corresponding period of the previous year.

Control Strengthened

Discounts on commercial bills comprising mainly re-discount bills of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation amounted to 322,430,000 yuan representing an increase of 176,740,000 yuan over the preceding term, but a decrease of 63,120,000 yuan compared with that of the corresponding period of the previous year. This large reduction in the amount of loans extended is due to a curtailment of Government finance and the strengthening of Government control over advances during the period.

In the meantime deposits totalled 471,476,000 yuan. This is a decrease of 43,778,000 yuan over the previous term and of 280,873,000 yuan compared with the total for the preceding period and that of the corresponding period of the previous year respectively owing to a decrease in the transfer of Government deposits to the Deposit Department accounts and other decreases. However, general deposits for the period totalled 425,376,000 yuan representing an increase of 45,220,000 yuan and 128,300,000 yuan respectively compared with those of the preceding term and the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Borrowings on Credit

Borrowings from the Government amounted to 6,000,000 yuan showing a decrease of 2,000,000 yuan and 4,000,000 yuan respectively compared with those of the preceding period and of the corresponding term of the previous year. But borrowings on credit from Japanese banks and on others totalled 357,500,000 yuan representing an increase of 280,748,000 yuan over those of the preceding period, and also double those of the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Notes issued up to the end of the period totalled 811,195,000 yuan showing a decrease of 135,855,000 yuan compared with the issue at the end of the preceding period, but an increase of 187,574,000 yuan over that of the corresponding period of the preceding year. This decrease in the note issue as compared with that of the preceding period reflects the favorable results of the control exercised over finance during the period.

The improvement in the business operations of the Central Bank is due to curtailment of loans, absorption of deposits, repayment of Government borrowings and lowering of the operating costs of the bank. At the same time, the bank has been assisting in providing funds to the Government and supplying enterprise funds to corporations by taking over bond issues and by proper credit operations. It has also guided financial circles along sound lines by a smooth contraction of currency. The bank declared a deferred dividend of 6 per cent for the first half of 1941.

Sound Development

Kan Chao-hsi, Governor of the Central Bank of Manchou, addressing the 18th regular general meeting of shareholders held at the Hsinking head office (August 15, 1941), emphasized the sound financial and economic development of Manchoukuo during the first half of 1941 as a result of the united cooperation of the Government and people notwithstanding the adverse effects upon domestic economic circles caused chiefly by sudden changes in the international situation.

The marketing and gathering of staple agricultural products during the period under review, the Governor said, registered considerable improvement in comparison with the corresponding period of 1940. Particularly kaoliang, maize, millet and rice production increased. Although some manufacturing industries were compelled to curtail production owing to the increasing difficulty of securing materials, funds and labor, productive capacity as a whole registered unexpectedly good results. Civil engineering projects progressed according to plan, he said.

The efforts of the Government to curtail rising prices through effective State control and to forestall any possible inflation through proper and effective use of available funds, the increasing trend in deposits and national savings notwithstanding the tightening of the money market were also stressed by the banker.

Text of Address

The gist of the unofficially translated text of Governor Kan's address is as follows:

"The marketing and gathering of staple agricultural products during the first half of 1941 registered considerable improvement in comparison with the corresponding period of last year owing to greater effort made along this line. Particularly the amount of kaoliang, maize, millet and rice marketed increased considerably, but the desired results in the marketing of soya beans and wheat were not fully attained.

"In view of this fact the plans for increasing agricultural production this year, decided last April, laid primary emphasis upon raising the output of soya beans and wheat, while purchasing prices were also changed. At the same time the system of advance payment on crops was newly enforced. Measures were also devised for readjusting agricultural produce exchanges and for controlling the manufacturers of products from agricultural produce.

"Owing to the increasing difficulty of securing materials, funds and labor parallel with changes in the situation at home and abroad, some manufacturing industries were compelled to curtail production, but industrial productive capacity on the whole registered unexpectedly good results. Particularly the metallic, electric and gas, machine and tools, tobacco and match manufacturing industries continued to increase their output or at least maintain the status quo.

Marked Increase

"Production of rails, iron and steel goods, alcohol, pulp, ammonium sulphate, bean-cake, bean oil, tobacco and matches markedly increased, while gains were also recorded in the output of electric machinery, gas, coal, materials in general, special bricks, cement, cotton yarn, and woolen textiles.

"In order to cope with the increasing trend in consumption in recent times, the Government has endeavored to raise production by encouraging enterprise concerns and by according necessary assistance to them. At the same time further rational control was enforced over distribution.

"In the field of civil engineering the total amount of contracts made during the first half of 1941 decreased in comparison with the corresponding period of 1940 owing to the thorough application of the policy of concentrating upon essential enterprises. Construction of transportation and communication facilities and other important establishments, however, progressed according to plan.

Labor Problems

"The greatest pains were taken in supplying labor, and various measures have been studied for securing laborers from abroad, preventing them from moving from one place to another, and for encouraging them to take up permanent residence. On May 1 (1941) the restrictions upon the amount of money taken back to North China by migrant Chinese laborers and upon the amount of remittances to North China were eased. On the other hand, the North China Labor Association was established toward the end of the period under reveiew for the purpose of cooperating with Manchoukuo in supplying North China labor to this country.

"At the same time the Government decided to pay fresh consideration to the mobilization of domestic labor. Labor recruiting districts where emphasis is laid upon the allotment of labor, have been designated, while investigations are being made for enforcing a new policy in the recruiting, control and supervision of laborers. Among the principal regulations pertaining to labor affairs enacted during the period under review are (a) regulations for the protection of laborers engaged in civil engineering (b) regulations for investigating index-numbers of wages, and (c) regulations for investigating the living conditions of laborers. In addition emergency plans for recruiting domestic laborers were decided last summer.

Foreign Trade

"During the period under review, control over foreign trade and exchange was further strengthened, while further investigations were made concerning unification of the trade structures in Manchoukuo and the Kuantung Territory. At the same time various measures were devised for readjusting the interflow of goods and the settlement of trade accounts in the Yen-bloc.

"In addition to the series of trade negotiations conducted with Japan, a Manchoukuo-Central China trade conference was opened on February 18, followed by a trade conference for readjusting trade between Manchoukuo and Kuantung Territory on the one hand and North China on the other. This latter conference was opened on March 25. On May 29 an agreement on general principles regarding trade formalities between Manchoukuo and China was reached.

"On April 16 an understanding was reached with the Chosen authorities in connection with exportation of Manchurian cereals to Chosen. On the 31st of the following month a new agreement for extending the Manchoukuo-Reich Trade Agreement of September 14, 1938, was signed in Hsinking. Manchoukuo's foreign trade during the first half of 1941 was thus considerably readjusted. Although exports continued to increase to some extent, imports dropped sharply, resulting in a marked excess of imports over exports.

(To Be Concluded)

The Wisdom of the East
Philosophy in Sayings And Proverbs

Confucius. 551 B.C.

SHADOWS AND VIRTURE

Speaking to Tzu Lu, the Master said: "Have you ever heard of the six shadows which attend six great virtues?" "No," he replied. "Sit down then, and I will tell you. Love of goodness without the will to learn casts the shadow called foolishness. Love of knowledge without the will to learn casts the shadow called insensibility. Love of candor without the will to learn casts the shadow called turbulence. Love of firmness without the will to learn casts the shadow called eccentricity."

* * *

Your goody-goody people are the thieves of virtue.

* * *

DOES GOD SPEAK

The Master said: "Would that I could do without speaking!" Tzu Kung said: "If our Master never spoke, how could we, his disciples, transmit his doctrines?" The Master replied: "Does God speak? The four seasons hold on their course, and all things continue to live and grow. Yet, tell me, does God speak?"

* * *

SERVANTS

Girls and servants are the most difficult people to handle. If you treat them familiarly, they become disrespectful; if you keep them at a distance, they resent it.

* * *

TRUE VALUES

When the solid outweighs the ornamental, we have boorishness; when the ornamental out-weighs the solid, we have superficial smartness. Only from a proper blending of the two will the higher type of man emerge.

* * *

SAYINGS OF THE DISCIPLES

Tseng Tzu said: "Ability asking instruction of incompetence, abundance sitting at the feet of insufficiency, a man of every virtue who thought he had none, solid in character yet making himself a cipher, trespassed against but never retaliating,—such was the humble state of mind in which my late friend spent his life."

Tzu Hsia said: "The man who can appreciate moral worth and disengage his mind from sensual passion; who can put forth his utmost strength to serve his parents, and lay down his life to serve his prince; who speaks sincerely in his intercourse with friends—such a man, though the world may call him untaught, has in my opinion received the best and highest education."

* * *

Ssu-ma, lamenting, said: "All other men have brothers; I alone have none. Tzu Hsia said to him: "I have heard it said that life and death are divine dispensations, that wealth and rank depend on the will of God. The higher type of man is unfailingly attentive to his own conduct, and shows respect and true courtesy to others. Thus all within the world are his brethren. How then should he grieve at having no brothers?"

* * *

Truth is the law of God. Acquired truth is the law of man. He who intuitively apprehends truth is one who, without effort, hits what is right, and without thinking understands what he wants to know; whose life is easily and naturally in harmony with the moral law. Such a one is what we call a saint or a man of divine nature. He who acquires truth is one who finds out what is good and holds fast to it.

In order to acquire truth, it is necessary to obtain a wide and extensive knowledge of what has been said and done in the world; critically to inquire into it; carefully to ponder over it; clearly to sift it; and earnestly to carry it out.

Proof?

The bus conductor handed back the shilling to the woman passenger.

"This coin is no good," he told her. "It's spurious."

"Ridiculous" she said, examining the coin. "Why, it's dated 1921. It would have been noticed before this if it had been bad."

Japan Times & Advertiser

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SOUTH AMERICAN CHIEFTAINS HOLD PRE-CONFERENCE TALK; STRAITS ARMING DISCUSSED

Foreign Ministers of Argentina, Paraguay and Peru Confer

U.S. PLANS ARE FAILURE

Domei

BERLIN, January 10.—Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Argentine Foreign Minister, yesterday received Juan B. Rosetti, Dr. Luis Argana, and Dr. A. Solf y Muro, Foreign Ministers of Chile, Paraguay and Peru, respectively, and conferred with them on the forthcoming Pan-American Foreign Ministers conference to be held on January 15 in Rio de Janeiro, it was reported here from Buenos Aires today.

The question of militarization of the Straits of Magellan was said to have been discussed at the meeting.

U.S. Schemes Fail

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, January 10.—If the main problem of the long-period war structure of the United States is production expansion as a domestic question, the policy toward South America and the Soviet Union forms the central diplomatic problem in the present siuation.

The object of American operations in South America, since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, was to bring South American countries into the war, but this attempt has become practically impossible because it was not so simple and easy as the United States had at first imagined.

But the United States has not given up hope, though fully realizing its impossibility, and has made Dominica propose a joint war declaration by Central and South American countries as a test. Yet it has become clear that even if such a proposal is made at the conference of Pan-American Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro, it will not be adopted.

Therefore, as a second plan, the United States is centering its attention in making Central and South American countries sever diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy, and thus has urged Uruguay to become active in such a movement.

Even this second plan, however, is difficult, as Brazil, for instance, has already expressed views against it. Chile is also very cautious in deciding its attitude. Argentina, Chile and Paraguay are making secret activity to prevent the passage of such a radical proposal at the Rio de Janeiro conference. Argentina and Peru are also endeavoring to prevent such an extreme measure as the severance of diplomatic relations. In such a manner, the plan of the United States is not developing as it wishes.

According to information reaching here from Washington, at the Rio de Janeiro conference, the United States is intending to bring together Mexico, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela and Uruguay, and then with that strength, influence Brazil and Peru for materializing the severance of diplomatic relations with Axis nations. At the conference, the participating nations are now divided into three groups—first, those who are in accord with the United States, second, those with neutral attitude such as Argentina, Chile and Paraguay, and third, those whose attitude is not yet clear such as Brazil and Peru. At any rate, it is plain that American diplomatic operations in Central and South America have not progressed as satisfactorily as it has desired.

Another diplomatic activity in the present long-period war structure of the United States is negotiations with the Soviet Union. The American military strategy against Japan consists of three operations—air raiding Japan, recovering Hawaii and other bases, and disturbing Japan's shipping and trade with bases of operation in Australia. It is said that the greatest emphasis is being given to the air raiding of Japan Proper. As its Navy has been so seriously damaged already, it is natural for the United States to plan to build more airplanes which are easier to produce than warships. It has been the long-cherished desire of President Roosevelt to bomb Japan by planes. Thus, the United States is giving efforts for expanding air bases in Alaska and secretly preparing stepping stones through Aleutian Islands and Kamchatka. But the Soviet authorities have not easily agreed to enable the United States to have such air bases in its territory. Thus, the United States must wait for the development of the Soviet-German war before attaining its objective.

The United States is now depending upon the Soviet Union for the execution of the Greater East Asia War, just as Chiang Kai-shek is. Yet the negotiation with the Soviet is not developing as the United States hopes, just as its South American operations are disappointing.

Imperial Luncheon Granted Thai Envoy And Wife at Palace

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress were pleased to invite Ambassador and Madame Phya Sri Sena of Thai to luncheon at the Homeiden Hall, Imperial Palace, today at noon. Their Highnesses Prince and Princess Nashimoto, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira and other high officials of the Imperial Household Department were also present at the luncheon. Ambassador and Madame Sri Sena will shortly leave for home.

GERMANY PREPARES FOR MALTA ATTACK

Huge Drive on Mediterranean Base Seen Imminent—British Reported Worried

WAR PLAN CHANGE SEEN

Libya Enemy Harrassed by Italian Planes—Soviet on East Front Repulsed

Asahi Service

STOCKHOLM, January 10.—Observation that German attack on Malta is becoming imminent is being made in England, according to reports reaching here from London. German air forces in southern sections of Italy are now being greatly reinforced, and are awaiting Chancellor Hitler's order to open attack on Malta, it is reported.

At the same time, it is believed in British quarters that the attack on Malta would mean that Germany has given up its plan of advancing into France and Spain. England is much worried about this coming drive, and the recent appointment of Major-General Beck as supreme commander at Malta is believed to have been made in preparation for the German attack. Also it is said that in attacking Malta, Germany will use parachutists and gliders in very large numbers, while dive-bombers will be used in smashing the British fleet.

British Hit From Air

Domei

ROME, January 11.—Italian warplanes yesterday harassed British motorized columns and troop encampments in Libya, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, British armored car units were repulsed in Western Cyrenaica, the communique stated.

During yesterday's raid on Malta, Axis air formations dropped high explosives and incendiaries on British objectives, it was said.

Soviet Attack Repulsed

Domei

BERLIN, January 11.—Massed Soviet attacks, with the support of mechanized forces, were repulsed yesterday by German forces at certain points along the East Front, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, the Luftwaffe carried out devastating air raids on Soviet objectives along the eastern coast of the Black Sea, the communique stated.

Four British planes were shot down over North Africa yesterday as German warplanes carried out raids against enemy objectives in the Agedabia sector, in Libya, the communique stated, adding, British forces have continued to exert pressure against German positions near Sollum.

Fierce attacks against the British outpost in the Mediterranean, Malta, were again carried out by other German air units, it was said.

Six British planes were shot down last night during a Royal Air Force raid on objectives along the northern German coast, the communique said, adding, some casualties have been reported among the civilian population.

During the period between January 3 and January 9, a total of 112 Soviet planes were shot down, the communique said. During the same period, 16 German planes failed to return to their bases.

Plans to Attack Japan

According to a message sent to the Premier of Australia recently from Winston Churchill, the plan for attacking Japan was already completed by the Allies, says a special Buenos Aires dispatch to a local paper, quoting information reaching there from Sydney. The first action to be taken against Japan will be attacks on bases acquired by Japan in the Pacific since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and in that case Australia will be a base of the Allies for operating against Japan, adds the dispatch.

Ready for Immediate Action

A machinegun unit of the Imperial forces keeps on the alert for enemy sorties, somewhere on the East Asia war front, as flaming buildings in the background attest to the accuracy of our air bombings. (Censored by the Navy Ministry. Otsu 17-99)

General Aguinaldo, Patriot of Philippines, Pledges Efforts for Future of East Asia

Our car sped along the white, gleaming International Road, 40 k.m. south of Manila. Above, a scorching sun beat down on us, and by the road-side idle peasants watered their fields. The flowers were in full bloom, and formed streaks of beautiful color along the roadside as we spend along.

We arrived at the residence of General Emilo Aguinaldo about an hour later. Though large, it presented an unexpectedly simple and frugal appearance. A native servant ushered us into the presence of an old gentleman with a flat face and a square, grizzly-haired head. He was General Aguinaldo, and he greeted us with a charming smile of welcome.

We were invited into a large hall, whose glass windows were pictured with a series of historical scenes representing the General's past activities. This gallant gentleman was 72 years old.

"Won't you give us your views on the War of Greater East Asia and the Reconstruction of the Philippines?" was our first question.

The General smiled apologetically as he told us that he was not free to give his views, but there was no hesitation in his manner as he went on.

"I admire Nippon for its splendid efforts to preserve international peace before the war broke out. Today our country is about to be freed from the yoke of the white man which we have borne for such a long time, and it is with great pleasure that we greet Nippon as our leader. The new Philippines will be a Philippines belonging to the New East Asia.

"Despite all attempts on the part of the U.S. and Britain the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be definitely and firmly established by the strength of us Asiatic peoples. The U.S. and Britain had better stop backing a losing horse, for I believe there is not a single man among who, is capable of becoming the catspaw of the U.S. and Britain."

In his enthusiasm, sparks seemed to fly from the old general's eyes as he continued:

"No comparison is possible between the military might of Nippon and that of the U.S. The Nippon soldier is ordinarily peaceful and gentle but once roused to action he is fury incarnate. I saw the Nippon troops enter Manila, and verily there is no equal to them in the world.

"Old as I am, I wish to do my best for the establishment of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. I have never been to Nippon but hope to have the pleasure of visiting your honorable

(Continued on Page 2)

IMMEDIATE SUCCOR URGED DUTCH INDIES

U.S. Must Save Colony Now or Never, Avers Commentator—Can't Dodge Issue

Domei

LISBON, January 10.—Major T. H. Thomas, United States military commentator, in the Christian Science Monitor under the head "United States Air Reserves Urged to Save Indies," has put up a strong plea for America to immediately send planes and more planes to the Netherlands East Indies in order to save the vital strategic archipelago from falling into Japanese hands, it was reported here from New York today.

Major Thomas declared, "We must deliver re-enforcements without delay. We can't dodge the immediate critical issue by taking refuge in stock phrases about a long hard war. This fight will be won or lost with weapons in hand today."

Emphasizing that all depends upon prompt action by the United States, Major Thomas declared, "With the planes and pilots now in the United" States, we can win the fight before the battle is over—not with planes and pilots we have to spare, nor a token of offerings, but all the fighters we can hurry on shipboard without delay."

Major Thomas warned that if the United States held back, the Netherlands East Indies may join the Philippines in the row of countries which have been "defended by Democracies."

New Cruiser Launched

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 10.—A "new-type" supercruiser was launched today at an undisclosed port, according to a United States War Department announcement received here from Washington today.

The announcement purposely withheld the name, caliber, and tonnage of the so-called "new-type" cruiser, but it disclosed that it was the fastest United States battleship afloat, and was built at the cost of $12,500,000, the report concluded.

BRUTALITIES OF U.S. IN PHILIPPINES SEEN

Filipinos Made Living Shields For Whites—Japanese Graves Are Desecrated

Philippine soldiers were no more than living shields or sandbags to the United States troops in defending the Philippine Islands against the Imperial Japanese armed forces, it was disclosed by an Asahi correspondent who visited recently the first battle line in the Bataan Peninsula.

"In the face of the swift advance by the mechanized units of the Imperial Japanese armed forces," continues the correspondent, "the United States troops did not hesitate to resort to unpardonable acts of inhumanity. They placed the Philippine soldiers on the foremost lines and chained them to trees in the midst of the fields exposed to Japanese gun-fire, so that they themselves could escape.

"As a result, Philippine confidence in Americans and friendly sentiment have disappeared."

Another act of brutality of the U.S. troops reported by an Asahi correspondent from Manila is the destruction of the Japanese graveyard at Manila, where the remains of a crew member of the Imperial warship Yahagi, who died of influenza, when the Yahagi was returning to its base from Singapore, completing the operations in the World War 1, was laid at rest.

According to the correspondent, the stone monument erected to the memory of the Japanese bluejacket was blasted with dynamite by the enemy, it was found by a Japanese cemetery keeper, Shigeshi Higuchi, who returned from the detention camp after one month internment. The tombstones of Teifu Suganuma, a pioneer advocate of the Japanese southward development and Keicho Mikami who sacrificed himself for the development of the Philippine Islands, too, were victims of American soldiers' brutality.

In the meantime, it is reported from Manila, the military scrips issued in the Philippines are gaining popularity

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPAN RAID BY U.S. IS OUT OF QUESTION

Writer Says Aleutian Route For Spring Attack on Empire Too Hazardous

WEATHER CONDITION BAD

Propaganda Effect More Than Actual Results May Be Motive —Volunteers Lacking

Dealing closely with the aerial route which the Americans might take in an attempt to raid the Japanese mainland, Ken Sawada, an authority on Japan-United States relations, analyzes the so-called "Yankee spirit" and predicts that though such an eventuality is possible this spring, it will not, in all probability, materialize.

"The characteristics of the American philosophy," he states, "is not to believe in anything that is impractical. Consequently, the United States has shown a great progress in the field of natural science, resulting in the height of material culture predominant among the Americans."

"They ruefully contend that since they are much more developed physically than the average Japanese, they are superior mentally and they refuse to give thoughts beyond this point. In other words, the Americans give no heed at all to the spiritual power which is the pivot of Japanese character.

Japan Controls Pacific

"The mastery of the air and sea over the Pacific is already in the hands of Japan and, needless to say, the crack units of the Imperial Army and Navy Forces have completed all necessary measures against the aerial attack of the Americans from any of their bases.

"The vast Pacific is completely under control of the Japanese Fleet. The Philippines have virtually been reduced and the fall of Singapore, the so-called impregnable and vital base of Britain, is held imminent."

In alluding to America counter-attacking Japan, he declared the only other enemy air base which remains yet unmolested by the Japanese wild eagles, is the airfield in the Aleutian Islands with the exception of those in the Soviet Union.

It is feasible for a long-range bomber to fly to the vicinity of Nemuro in Hokkaido from the base in the Aleutian Islands, but he asserted that it must be remembered at the same time that these regions are exposed to a below-zero temperature and consequently, it is impossible to pilot a plane unless the operator is clad in flying togs specially equipped with an electric heater.

He said this extraordinarily cold spell lasts until the end of March. Furthermore, combat planes must accompany bombers, but the sphere of activities of the combat planes from their base in the north excludes the Japanese mainland.

U. S. Tactics

He thinks there is the possibility of using aircraft-carriers but they must be escorted by cruisers. In such an event, he declares it takes about 18 days for these men-of-war to reach the air base in the Aleutians by way of Alaska, and moreover, these areas are enveloped with dense fog throughout the year.

"The authorities of the United States conducted repeated studies of attacking the Japanese Empire from this difficult route but the result each time was that the plan was received unfavorably in America," he confided.

"It is generally considered the chances of a success, even if the plan is carried out, is very small and there-

(Continued on Page 2)

SULIM LINE PIERCED IN JAPANESE ADVANCE TOWARD MALAY CITY

WAR DEVELOPMENTS

Consequent upon the successive losing battles on all fronts in Malaya, the British defenses at Singapore are now in imminent danger of falling into the hands of the Japanese forces which are pushing southward on the peninsula along both the east and west coasts in rapid streams. This is the most notable development in the Greater East Asia War during the past week.

Along the West Coast of Malaya:—Trolak and Tanjong Malim fell on January 7 and 8, respectively, the latter being penetrated almost bloodlessly. The next day, Lawan came into the possession of the Japanese to expose the enemy positions at Kuala Lumpur full to the direct attacks of the Imperial forces. The fall of Kuala Lumpur, which will be soon effected, will clear the way for the Japanese to swarm down south straight to Singapore.

The Lord Privy Seal of Britain, in explaining the war developments in the House of Commons last Thursday, said to the effect that the Japanese victory was due to their advantageous position. Thus admitting the overwhelming victory of the Japanese, he seems to be still lacking a great deal in perceiving the inestimable valor of the Imperial servicemen based on the Imperial virtue.

Eastern Front in Malaya:—The occupation of the airfield in Kuantan on January 2 facilitated the Imperial Army and Navy air forces to raid Singapore almost ceaselessly since the day with the field as their starting point. Thus was introduced a large scale air raid on Singapore last Friday by the Army Eagles, by which the enemy military establishments suffered a great damage. The loss of the airfield is proving irredeemable to the enemy.

That the Japanese operations in Malay Peninsula were practically completed with the fall in their hands of the Kuantan airfield was well seen in the noise made over the occupation in Parliament going on since January 8. All Britain is alarmed at the war reports even more than at the time when the failure of the Norway operation by the British forces was reported in the year before last.

In the Philippines:—The last remnants of the enemies in Luzon are reported to be putting up futile resistance in the small island of Corregidor and the mountainous regions of the Bataan promontory. Since January 4, the enemy positions in Bataan have been attacked by the Imperial Army forces with the result that the extent of the enemy lines in this region has been greatly reduced. Resistance is being staged largely by guerrila warfare.

The new life in Manila after the Japan occupation of the city is proceeding very smoothly under a renewed administrative system. The streets are presenting such a peaceful scene that children are buying their sweets from the street vendors. General Ricarte, now back from his 40 years' exile abroad, mostly in Japan, is being welcomed here and there in the city.

Meantime, the Imperial forces have occupied several enemy positions in Borneo and other islands near the Philippines. Rangoon in Burma, on the other hand, was raided many times by the Army air forces. Effective hits have been achieved on enemy strategic points.

On the Sea:—The American seaplane tender, Langley, was sunk by an Imperial submarine on January 8 on the sea to the southwest of Johnston Island. This decisive testimony of the enemy's weakening sea power on the southeastern Pacific hurried the realization of the proposed joint high command for the enemy operations.

Chungking Resistance:—The start in December of their general offensive and the agitated operations in the Japan-occupied areas were nipped in the bud. The enemy, however, are reported to be planning some more annoyances with the support of America and Britain.

STATUS OF LEADERS IN PHILIPPINES TOLD

Spokesman Hori Explains Attitude Toward General Ricarte, And Mayor Vargas

Three Filipino personalities were given the spotlight in the regular meeting of foreign correspondents this morning at the Board of Information. The three figures were General Ricarte, Mayor J. B. Vargas and Vice-President Sergio Osmena's son.

In regard to the first, Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, indicated, in response to a question whether the general had anything to do with the administrative affairs of the Philippine Islands after Japanese occupation, that the General had offered his services as a Filipino. "It is difficult to say," Mr. Hori added, "that his political attitude has any connection with the administration of the Philippine Islands."

"Do you have any information about the attitude of Mayor Vargas in connection with his sentiments toward America and toward Japan?" the spokesman was questioned.

"He is recognized as Mayor of Manila," Mr. Hori answered, "and his favorable attitude toward Japan was taken into consideration by the Japanese when he was taken in. His former attitude is not so important."

One correspondent wanted to know if the spokesman had any confirmation of the news report that the son of Vice-President Osmena had offered his services to the Japanese. Mr. Hori's reply was: "No official information."

Foreign correspondents who wanted to be in on the first news regarding the fall of Kuala Lampur pressed the spokesman for some information.

"Have you any information about Kuala Lampur being taken by the

(Continued on Page 2)

TURKS SEEN UNEASY OVER MOSCOW TALK

Eden Reportedly Agrees to Soviet Demands—German Advance in West Seen

Special to the Yomiuri

ZURICH, January 10.—At the recent conference held at Moscow between Premier Josef Stalin and British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, the Soviet side demanded the acquisition of the Dardanelles Straits and other military bases at the sacrifice of territorial integrity of Turkey, and, Eden is said to have agreed to recognize the expansion of Soviet influence to Eastern Europe and Western Asia, it is reported here.

This report is said to have caused considerable uneasiness in Turkish political circles. In connection with this situation, British Ambassador Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen to Ankara conferred at Bagdad with the American representatives and also with British military leaders at Aleppo. The United States also appointed former Ambassador Steinhardt to the Soviet Union as new Ambassador to Turkey.

A report from London says that the preparation of German forces for advancing toward Western Asia has been finished, and also large air and land forces have already been withdrawn from the Soviet front. Observations in neutral countries predict that the German advance to the western front will be commenced in earnest around March, but it is believed that the coming German campaign in Western Asia will not be a local one for obtaining communications with North Africa, but will have much wider significance.

Bulgarians Angered

D.N.B.

SOFIA, January 10.—The statement made by the former U.S. Minister to

(Continued on Page 2)

British Defense Admitted Smashed Near Kuala Lumpur

POSITION NOT GIVEN

Domei

LISBON, January 10.—British defensive lines on the Sulim River have collapsed and Japanese forces are dashing on to Kuala Lumpur, the British military headquarters in Singapore has announced, according to reports received here today from the British fortress.

In spirited action today, the same announcement declared, British air formations have attacked Japanese air and transport bases at three separate points.

The military announcement failed to reveal the new positions of the defeated British troops who are defending the Sulim River line, the report concluded.

Fall Seen Certainty

Domei

BERNE, January 9.—By advancing through British Malaya with amazing speed and deftness, the Japanese forces have gained three-fold command of the air, land and sea in those areas, declared Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, retired, and United Press naval commentator, according to a report received here today from Washington. With the Japanese commanding those triple advantages, the fall of Singapore is to be expected, he asserted. Meantime, the London Times, in commenting on the Malaya situation, has declared that the Japanese have not yet attacked Singapore directly, but already the United States and Great Britain have lost the tin and rubber producing areas. The loss of these areas represents a serious weakening of the Allies' war industries, the journal said.

Rubber is Chief Product

The particulars and characteristics of Kuala Lumpur which has been totally isolated and is now at the verge of fall was described by Yoshinori Kurabayashi, a research student of Tokyo Imperial University, reports Nichi-Nichi Mr. Kurabayashi had been engaged in the cultivation of rubber at Kuala Lumpur and Singapore as an engineer of the Showa Rubber Firm from 1936 till May of last year. He has been studying in the Agricultural Department of Tokyo Imperial University since his return. His interview with Nichi-Nichi follows;

"The chief product of Kuala Lumpur sector is rubber, the soil in that area being suited especially to rubber production. The rubber plantations around Kuala Lumpur as well as the laboratories and institutes for rubber industry are claimed to be the largest and the best in the world. A rubber plantation called Seventh Mile Estate, situated seven miles from the city is said to be the greatest producer in Malaya.

"Besides rubber, Kuala Lumpur produces tin, coal, tea, copra and tropical fruits. Improvement and investigations on agriculture, forestry and mining of Malaya are all carried out in that city. One may say, therefore, that as Singapore is the military and naval base, Kuala Lumpur is the base of resource development in Malaya.

"The population of the city totals 120,000 mostly Chinese, including 10,000 Malayans, 1,500 white-men and 250 Japanese. Most of the Japanese residents there are, doctors, grocers and hotel managers.

"The city is modern and beautiful. Travelers are surprised to see so many stately hotels such as Majestic, Station, Empire and Eastern Hotels. The depot as well as that of the Malay Railway Company are also magnificent. Besides, gymnasiums, sports grounds, cultural, sanitary and recreation establishments are perfect and the Municipal Market is claimed to be the best-equipped markets in the Southern Sea areas.

"The vicinity of the city is filled with rubber trees and through the thick rubber groves runs a wide asphalted Penan-Singapore Highway. Now that the Japanese Army Forces have reportedly occupied the same city, their changes will surely be accelerated." prophesied Mr. Kurabayashi.

Campaign to Rally

With the recent fall of Manila, the United, States' base for military operation in East Asia, into the hands of the Imperial Japanese forces, Filipinos in Rome have started a campaign to rally Spanish Filipinos residing in European countries to express their gratitude for the Japanese armed forces fighting for the emancipation of Asiatic races from the yoke of the United States and Great Britain, says a special Rome dispatch. The East Asia Race Conference is also scheduled to be held on the day of the fall of Singapore expected imminent, with Indians, Burmese, Thailanders, and other Asiatic people residing in Rome, as center, adds the report.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, January 12
ASAHI—Movie as Cultural Contributor
NICHI NICHI—Reform of Diet and Our Anticipations
YOMIURI—Military Setbacks and Weaknesses of Allies
MIYAKO—Character and Object of War
HOCHI—Spring and War in Europe

Movies as Cultural Contributor

ASAHI

The demand for Japanese films has greatly increased in southern East Asia since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the simultaneous stoppage of foreign films. Before the war, only a few films were made in the French language for export to French Indo-China and in Chinese. With the fall of Manila and the taking over of the International Settlement in Shanghai, the market for Japanese films has been expanded and with it the responsibility for supplying these markets with wholesome educational pictures has increased.

The War of Greater East Asia is fundamentally a war of thought and culture. Although it is imperative that the people of East Asia should be shown the real Japan, its culture and civilization through historical episodes, it is not within the realm of possibility to make such large scale productions under the present situation. To make the best of the situation, the main emphasis in export movies should be laid on news reels of the War.

It is fortunate that the Nippon Eiga Sha was recently formed by the amalgamation of several companies resulting in a gigantic organization, fully capable of shouldering the duties of educating the masses of people in liberated East Asia.

With regard to the quality and quantity of films to be turned out by this company, we can rest assured that the organization will fully realize its responsibilities and continue to raise the quality of its work.

In the movie policy of the country, it is the duty of every Japanese to cooperate to the fullest.

Reform of Diet and Our Anticipations

NICHI NICHI

It would not be too much to say, we think, if we said that there still exists in the Lower House an anachronic group. We mean the parties in the House. In all fairness, it must be said that there are quite a few outstanding men fully aware of the responsibility of representing the will of the people during this emergency period. But as a general rule, the members of the House are disappointing. Why must it be so? Perhaps the reason is that the representatives have become separated from the people since five years have passed since the last election. Perhaps many of them may be said to be lacking in administrative ability. As a general rule, the representatives nowadays act as if they were waiting for the next election—doing nothing but just waiting.

Under the war, the entire nation has become consolidated. The administration of the Government is placed in the hands of the Cabinet. Under the circumstances, it is natural that the powers of the Diet should decrease and that parties should be dissolved. However, lately there have been comments that the men in the House are not truly representing the people but as usual are carrying on tiresome and trivial debates. Under the emergency situation with which our country is at present confronted, these comments and impressions by the people are not to be looked upon lightly. In the many state of emergencies the world over in these past few years, the legislative houses of many foreign countries have been turned into arenas of incompetent politicians. Let us have in Japan, not only the strongest army and navy in the world but also the strongest, most solidly consolidated legislative body in the world! With this ardent wish, let us go to the polls in the coming general elections.

Military Setbacks and Weakness of Allies

YOMIURI

We believe we are right in believing that Winston Churchill's military conference with President Roosevelt lasting over a period of a few weeks ended in failure, without seeing a complete convergence of views. The current war in Europe has proven the weakness of the allied armies more than even before. However, let it be said in all fairness that the allied army always surpasses itself in a winning war. However, once the tide of battle turns against them, then no sooner will the leaders of the respective armies be seen trying to shift the responsibility for the defeat of the army to the other.

Look at the defeat of the French-British allied armies two years ago. No sooner had the French lines crumbled than Reynaud passed the blame for the defeat to the British and the Americans—to the former for not sending enough troops and to the latter for not sending enough airplanes.

In the War of Greater East Asia, the so-called ABCD camp combined their military and naval might and sought to strangle Japan into submission. Now look at it, the main force of the combined navy rusting at the bottom of the ocean and every base from Wake to Hongkong in Japan's hands, with the fall of Singapore only a matter of weeks or months. In its death struggle, Great Britain asks America to send the remains of its Pacific fleet to help out Singapore but is summarily refused. Britain replies by saying that America's navy is no good anyway.

In the face of such failures, conferences will never help in retrieving their losses. True, the allies placed the command of their land forces in the hands of General Sir Archibald Wavell and the naval forces in Admiral Thomas C. Hart's hands but such actions gain them nothing but a mental comfort. As a matter of fact, America has since signed a military alliance with Australia guaranteeing the safety of Australia and the NEI without the benefit of England's presence.

It is not surprising that England, the blessed America and calling it its savior, is now placed in a position which leaves but one alternative—to become a charge of the United States of America and become relegated to a position not much different from a colony or join the new order in Europe. However, cleverly Roosevelt and Churchill might cover the real state of the relations between their two countries, it will be impossible to keep the truth hidden forever as the rift comes to the surface. Such is the weakness of allied force.

Character and Object Of War

MIYAKO

The current war may be considered a war for natural resources and a war of production. Judging from the characteristics of a war involving resources and production, this will be a long and protracted affair. It is a total war, involving the entire nation, every man, and national endurance will decide who will win the war.

Even if the resources of the south are made available, while the war is on, every ounce of the material must be directed to military channels. The people no doubt will appreciate this, and from past experiences during the China Affair we should have a perfect understanding of the need to cut down on our living expenses.

It will be necessary for us to keep in daily touch with the subtle changes brought about by the war and keep in time with the tempo of the times. Not only must we be ready to accept the Government's orders and be mentally prepared for them but we must also carry out our part to the letter.

Whatever may be the outward appearances, the conclusion of the war, although victory may be certain, is a long way off. Some people may think that Japan can take it easy and coast along after taking Singapore but that is not the real object of the War of Greater East Asia. The real object lies in the liberation of the East Asiatic peoples and the creation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Further, there is the new order in Europe to be established. To establish safe lines of communication between the European and the Asiatic new orders it will first be necessary to destroy the old order represented by England and the United States. The inimical influences of the two countries must be entirely and completely erased off the map of the world. In this great effort, it goes without saying that all depends upon Japan's economic strength.

Spring and the War In Europe

HOCHI

Since the beginning on the War of Greater East Asia, the eyes of the world have been turned to the Pacific area but a closer study of the situation in Europe readily reveals that spring will bring with it a new and more powerful, perhaps conclusive, stage in the war in Europe.

With the spring offensive in the offing the Axis countries are busily engaged in political and military preparations to leave no stone unturned for the successful outcome of the offensive. Witness, for example, the taking over by Chancellor Hitler of the actual helm in military operations. It is anticipated that Germany will strike again with new fury and energy under the unified command of the supreme commander. Where it will strike is a matter of conjecture but it needs no reiteration here that for Germany to crush Britain completely, it will be necessary first to crush the hecklers at its back.—Soviet Russia. Foreign cables inform us that the first objective of Germany's spring offensive will be the region from the Caucasus to western Asia. Here, again, as ever before, Turkey enters the stage due to its strategical importance. Turkey has always played an important part in every war in Europe but its spot in the center of the European-Asiatic continent places it in a key position. Anthony Eden's trip to Moscow, accompanied by British Ambassador to Turkey Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen was no doubt made for the purpose of cajoling Premier Stalin into bringing political pressure against Turkey to swing the balance in their favor. Again, in keeping intact the all-important lines of communication between Europe and Africa, it is necessary for Germany to sweep the latter continent of all British influence and in doing so must destroy the two British bases at both ends of the Mediterranean. Here France and Spain enter into Gibraltar scene.

To sum up, complex and subtle signs of the spring offensive are in evidence. And on this side of the globe, where the War of Greater East Asia is in progress, England and America are doing their best to recover their losses by hook or by crook. While watching the very interesting moves and indications in Europe, we must also keep close guard over our own position.

SESSION OF 79TH DIET TO END MID-FEBRUARY

Quick Approval of Bills Introduced in Houses Slated to Be Given

The session of the 79th Imperial Diet will probably end in the middle of February and not at the end of March as usually, as both the House of Peers and the House of Representatives will cooperate with the Government and speedily approve Government bills.

All Government bills are now being prepared by the Government, and it is expected that they will be all approved at the Cabinet Council to be held Tuesday, and then immediately submitted to the Diet. Then both Houses will order their respective committees to examine the bills so that when the Diet session reopens on January 21, all bills will be in readiness to be submitted to the plenary sessions for approval.

At the plenary sessions of the two Houses, it was pointed out, only a small number of members will be selected to make constructive interpellations. Thus the session will be reduced to less than one-half of the usual three months, it was indicated.

NAZIS DENY DESTROYING SOVIET ART OBJECTS

Fleeing Bolshevists Took All Museum Pieces and Burned Rest

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 10.—The assertions of the Soviet Russian Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov that the destructon of cultural object in Soviet Russia had been the work of the German soldiers was once again rejected by the semi-official German news agency. The statement reads as follows:

"Mr. Molotov inter alia asserted that Tolstoy's estate Jusnja Poljana which had been turned into a national museum had been plundered and destroyed by the Germans. This assertion has been rejected by reports from eye witnesses. All that had been left behind prior to the Bolshevist retreat had been some wall decorations as well as some paintings of Tolstoy which had been taken to a safe room on the estate.

"The fleeing Bolshevists had undermined the park of the estate as well as the grave of Tolstoy. On this minefield many of the inhabitants had met death whereupon the soldiers, in order to prevent further sacrifices, had taken precautionary measures. The inhabitants of Orel further stated that the original furniture, books, etc. of the Turgenjeff Museum had all been removed by the retreating Bolshevists.

"The last director of this museum, Boris Jernak, had been ordered to burn the remaining objects in the museum on the approach of the German troops. That this had not been effected was due solely to the quick advance of the German troops."

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Notice of births, marriages and deaths ¥5.00 per insertion.
Rate card for advertising for long period will be sent on application.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:30 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Monday
—Afternoon—

12:00 Time: News: Wind Music: War Songs.
1:00 Narration "Tenchi Seidaino," (Fujita-Toko) by Fujio Nagahama.
1:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.
2:00 National School 5th Class Hour.
4:00 National School Teachers' Hour.

—Evening—

6:00 Little Nation's News: Spring Tournament Sumo Matches. (Phonofilm). Little Nation's Hour; "Cheerful Songs," by Osaka Little Nation's Choir.
6:30 Talk on "Oil Problem of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," by Ichizo Omura.
7:30 "Calling Nation" Series: Talk on "National Determination and the War of Greater East Asia," by Okinori Kaya, Finance Minister.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement: Naniwabushi: Xylophone solo by Hidetoshi Mikami with piano accompaniment by Kaoru Wada; "Warship March" (T. Setoguchi), "Military March" (Schubert) and "Variation on 'Venice Carnival'" (H. Mikami).
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement: Naniwabushi by Shigetomo Kimura: Xylophone Concert.
9:00 News: Japan Broadcasting Chorus with piano accompaniment by Wataru Manzawa under the direction of Sadayuki Sawazaki.
10:00 Time: Today's War situation and News.
11:00 News.

U.S. IS VULNERABLE AS STEEL IN PERIL

War Effort to Be Marred as Needed Manganese and Tungsten Hard to Get

America's vulnerability in the War of Greater Asia due to its inability to obtain manganese and tungsten which are indispensable in the manufacture of steel was pointed out by Seiiun Yamazaki in an article appearing in the January issue of the Koron. The following is the article:

"Future historians looking back over the past will probably consider September 18, 1939 as the date marking the end of the period dominated by the doctrine known as the naturalistic conception of the world. That is because this date marks the volte face in world affairs, bringing in its wake the Tripartite Pact, which embodied a concept common to the three signatories. Japan's declaration of the war against the United States and Great Britain on December 8, 1941 and the subsequent declaration of war by Germany and Italy against the United States marked the epochal turn of a new era.

"Thus the world has been enveloped in a sweeping conflagration and, it might be added, there are very few countries now which can be called neutral. The titanic struggle seems to be a conflict between three forces: (1) the 18th and 19th century American and British principle of laissez faire; (2) the Soviet demand for a world revolution; and (3) the construction of a greater sphere economy by Japan, Germany and Italy.

"Though the following years may be interspersed with a period of calm and lull, it would seem that the present and future generation will be living in a world which will resound with cannon shots and roaring planes. Under such circumstances, it would probably be an error to think of war as a temporary phenomenon and more to the point to think of it as a permanent institution.

"Essentially, it is necessary to adopt appropriate measures to prosecute this permanent war but for the time being, the most pressing problem is to inflict a devastating, paralyzing blow to our enemies, America and Great Britain.

Fighting Hearts Beat Steel

"Is Japan economically able to bring the enemies to their knees? One Soviet officer has stated that in a modern war, the deciding factor is steel. At the present time, America is said to be able to produce as much as 90,000,000 tons of steel a year and though it is lamentable that the steel production between Japan and the United States shows a wide disparity, we must not lose heart as the question of victory in a war is not decided by such a simple formula.

"There are other forces. The crushing defeat dealt to the United States Pacific Fleet cannot be made up for in a short time. True, America's power to produce steel is enormous but this does not mean that America is unparalleled in armaments.

Table 1
Estimated Steel Demand in United States
(In tons)

	1941	1942
Munitions	12,400,000	13,800,000
Export purposes	8,500,000	10,300,000
Civilian uses	68,100,000	73,400,000
Total	89,000,000	97,500,000
Highest productive capacity	87,600,000	91,100,000
Shortage	1,400,000	6,400,000

"This above table was based on the amount of steel ingots. Assuming that only 72 per cent of the above can be used to produce the final product, the following table will be seen to hold:

Table 2
Estimated Steel Demand in United States After Above Adjustment

	1941	1942
Munitions	8,928,000	9,936,000
Export purposes	6,120,000	7,416,000
Civilian uses	49,032,000	52,848,000
Total demand	64,080,000	70,200,000
Highest productive capacity	63,072,000	65,592,000
Shortage	1,008,000	4,608,000

Table 3
Consumption of Steel in United States, 1940 by Industries
(In tons)

	Amount	Proportion to total (%)
Iron manufacture	3,201,802	6.6
Wires, bolts, etc.	2,254,834	4.7
Building trades	4,967,984	10.2
Shipbuilding	940,124	1.9
Metallic wares	2,254,319	4.7
Drums, tanks, etc.	2,985,388	6.2
Machineries	2,804,910	5.9
Agricultural	919,945	—
Electrical	776,945	—
Others	1,108,463	—
Automobiles	7,195,339	14.8
Aircrafts	48,329	0.1
Railroads	3,777,377	7.7
Rolling Stock	1,302,196	—
Others	2,575,181	—
Oil drilling	990,876	2.0
Mining	141,325	0.3
Other Construction Equipment	2,135,581	4.4
Steel dealers	6,686,534	13.8
Exports	8,098,874	16.7
Grand total	48,483,546	100.0

U.S. Output 87 Million

"According to table 1, America's total demand for steel amounted in 1941 to 89,000,000 tons while the highest productive capacity was estimated at 87,600,000. The demand of the munition industries aggregated 12,400,000 tons. The amount of steel exports in that year must have been directed to England but it is questionable whether this amount will fully answer the purpose in England's war against Germany and Italy.

"For a nation which is entrusted by England with the protection of the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, it would seem that 12,400,000 tons for military purposes would be a drop in the bucket, fully inadequate to meet the responsibility placed on its shoulders. Of course it is possible to curtail the consumption of steel in the civilian industries, principally automobiles, building trades, railroads, etc., but in a nation which has been raised in laissez-faire economy, it is doubtful whether such a transformation to controlled economy can be readily made.

"There is also a shortage of skilled labor in the United States. Germany just before the outbreak of the war has as much as 3 times the supply of skilled labor in England and 2 times as much as in the United States.

U.S. Lacks Bases

"One other disadvantageous condition works against the United States. That is the lack of bases in the Pacific and the Atlantic. Further, the United States and Great Britain are feeling the pinch because of the shortage of bottoms. At the outset of the European war, England is believed to have had around 17,904,000 tons of shipping. Taking into consideration the number of ships it has acquired from the United States by purchase, charter or by requisition, minus the amount of tonnage sunk by the Germans, England at the present time may have around 16,000,000 tons.

"Of the above figure, about 5,000,000 tons have been requisitioned for military uses and converted into cruisers. Thus the total tonnage of merchant ships must aggregate approximately 11,000,000 tons. This amount is scarcely enough to meet the demands of the British Empire. Six reasons may be enumerated for this:

1. The war in the Mediterranean and the War of Greater East Asia have placed an added burden on the present shipping tonnage.

2. Due to the closure of the markets in Scandinavia and other European markets where England formerly obtained foodstuffs, lumber, ores, etc., it is now necessary for the British merchant marine to go to Africa, North and South America, Australia, India and other distant places for its supply.

3. The dangers of going into the Mediterranean have forced England to circumvent the Cape of Good Hope.

4. Merchant ships have to be escorted.

5. Repair of merchant ships have become impossible or have been delayed due to the destruction of shipyards.

6. The possibility of acquiring ships through chartering or by requisition from now on remains remote.

U.S. Shipping Bottoms Small

"America's tonnage of bottoms only totaled 11,000,000, of which 2,700,000 tons consisted of oil tankers, which were busy carrying oil from Texas and Lousiana to the eastern seaboard. About 3,450,000 tons are unfit to go out on the high seas and are mainly on the coastal run or in the Caribbean Sea. In other words, America has only about 2,500,000 tons which it can employ in trade with distant countries.

"If in case the United States should decide to send an expeditionary force abroad, it will find it necessary to requisition these ships. Thus America is busily engaged in constructing ships. During 1941, America hoped to build about 1,300,000 tons, 2,500,000 tons in 1942 and 3,000,000 tons in 1943 but a dearth of technicians and skilled labor is standing in the way of their realization.

"But once on the high seas, these new ships will present an excellent target for the German submarines and the Japanese Fleet. Two years hence, England and the United States would have no more than make up for the amount of ships that the Germans alone have so far sunk. The lack of manganese, an indispensable element in the manufacture of steel, has stood like a specter before the eyes of the United States. In the past, the United States has obtained 21 per cent of its manganese from the Ukraine, 39 per cent from the Gold Coast and 14 per cent from India. However, these sources have already been closed or are in danger. Further, tungsten, needed in the production of special steel, were obtained from China, and Malaya from which countries, it imported about 69 per cent of the total demand. About 80 per cent of tin were bought from Malaya, Netherlands East Indies, etc., and a similar amount of rubber from the South Pacific."

Social and General

Mr. Jean Drans, Ancien Professor a la Faculte des Lettres de l'Universite de Bangkok, Pensionnaire a la Maison Franco-Japonaise, will speak at the Maison Franco-Japonaise, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, on Tuesday afternoon from 5 p.m. on the subject "Les Tendances Actuelles de la Linguistique Francaise."

Mrs. Hannah Reichenberg Fujikawa, popular and well known milliner of Tokyo, was taken suddenly ill on Sunday evening and has entered the Seibo Catholic Hospital for examination and treatment.

The Swiss Consulate in Kobe, has announced the appointment of Mr. Hans Tillmanns, of Kobe, as Vice-Consul at the Kobe Consulate.

Japan Raid by U.S. Is Out of Question

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fore, though there is a feasibility, the Americans dare not put it into practice unless their intention from the very beginning is to place value on the propaganda purposes rather than to inflict damage on the Japanese mainland."

Americans Fed Lies

Touching on American sentiment prevailing in that country, Mr. Sawada said the American public currently is very much agitated, blindly believing the groundless rumors such as the sinking of the Japanese warship, Hiranuma, which of course does not exist. The truth will come out sooner or later so that they will most likely try another propaganda stunt by utilizing this northern Pacific route. He stated the plan, if at all carried out, will be after March and considerable courage is required in the project. The question is, how many Americans will volunteer to expose themselves to such risks?

He declared the ideal base from which an attack could have been launched on the Japanese mainland was from the Philippines and the Americans could have done so had they enough courage and back-bone to carry out such offensives but one by one, their bases were smashed by the Imperial Forces which were always a jump ahead of them.

"If the Japanese Forces realized danger in the northern route, they would certainly have crushed the base long ago. But the fact remains that the base in the Aleutians has not yet been baptized by the Japanese bombardments, which proves the danger is but negligible," he added.

U. S. Air Force

As regards the American Air Force, he claims it is the same as in the case of Japan, that is, it is not independent. The Army planes consist of about 4,000 and the Navy, about 2,500 to 3,000 and the productive capacity of airplanes is approximately 1,000 each month. It should be pointed out, however, that no matter how excellently the craft are constructed, or how many planes are produced a month, they are valueless in a dog-fight in the absence of skilled and courageous pilots.

Japan's might of the air depends chiefly on the superiority of the operators, he stated. There are some among the Americans who perform daring feats, such as the man who, in a wooden barrel, hurled himself down the Niagara Falls to see if he can "take it." But this sort of courage, however, may be termed the adventurous courage but it is hardly bellicose in his opinion.

U.S. Arms Quality Poor

With reference to quality of American armaments, Mr. Sawada states that hitherto they were utilized more or less for political and diplomatic weapons rather than for war. They are quantatively superior but qualitatively inferior since they gave no consideration whatsoever for spiritual power.

"American forces are strong while the war condition is in their favor but they are simply out of the question once the situation becomes unfavorable," he continued as he reviewed their psychology.

"The crushing defeat suffered by the United States Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, therefore, is kept from the general public and so are the other reverses as the officials are trying desperately to conceal them as much as possible from the people.

"Some, nevertheless, got an inkling of the painful truth and are wondering why the United States must be exposed to danger simply for the sake of a small portion of the Americans. Being a democratic country, the public opinion has greatly to do with the political policy and as such, Japan must be careful about the popular voice of the Americans."

Lampoons U.S. Navy

Lampooning the United States Navy, Mr. Sawada asserts it takes at least three years to construct a warship. It is being said that there are some men-of-war, which are about to be commissioned, but what of the crew? Until not so long ago, he stated the posters spurring the young Americans to enlist in the United States Navy read, "Join the Navy and See the World." Majority of those who thus became sailors were the unemployed, who were assured of at least three square meals. Their sole purpose of joining the Navy was to visit the ports of the world for wine, women and song were the bywords among them. However, with the outbreak of the war, death, instead of women, is waiting them at every port.

In spite of the enactment of the Conscription Law, Mr. Sawada said it is far from possible to make as good soldiers of the Americans as the Japanese because for one thing, the Yankees lack the spirit of self-sacrifice.

Turks Seen Uneasy Over Moscow Talk

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Bulgaria, George Howard Earle, on his arrival at Istanbul to the effect that in the event of an Anglo-American victory Bulgaria would be erased from the map caused greatest indignation in political circles of Sofia where such an intention of Roosevelt and Churchill had long been suspected.

Satisfaction is being expressed that the Anglo-American Powers have now been obliged to define their real attitude toward Bulgaria and that the energetic attitude of the Bulgarian Government and its farsighted policy had removed all possibilities of a misunderstanding with regard to the fundamental interests of the country.

The utterances of Earle were also the topic of political circles in the Turkish capital. His statement that the Soviet Union would occupy the whole of Eastern and Central Europe all the way down to the Rhine were no longer taken seriously in Ankara since these words were considered just another bluff by America.

Turkish politicians, however, attached more importance to Earle's threat that Bulgaria would in future disappear from the map. This statement was interpreted to the effect that Bulgaria would become a prey of the Soviet Union and the question was raised in this connection what would become of the Turkish rule in Thrace as well as in the Straits of the Dardanelles.

Earle's statement pertaining to Bulgaria are being considered by Turkey as a confirmation of the fears which had recently cropped up in connection with British Foreign Minister Eden's talks at Moscow.

Begin Training in Taiwan

With the ever-expanding scope of activity for Japanese colonists in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as a result of the Japanese Imperial armed forces' successful advance in the vast theater of the Greater East Asia War, a plan is being mapped out by the Colonist Training Hall Headquarters in Yono-machi, Saitama Prefecture, for training young men in its halls in Taiwan, a base for the southward advance of the Japanese race. After one year's strict training they will be sent to various parts of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Brutalities of U.S. In Philippines Seen

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not only among the islanders but also among third power nationals such as German, Italian, French, Hungarian and others. The scrips of various denominations are being exchanged at par for Philippine notes throughout the Islands, it is further reported.

U.S. Grab Told

With the United States' influence disappearing from the Philippine Islands as a result of the Japanese armed occupation of Manila and other important points in the Islands, American "humanity" shown in the conquest by the Americans of the erstwhile Spanish territory was recalled by the Hochi.

Since the foundation of its country to the time of the American-Spanish War which resulted in the capture by the Americans of the islands, the United States of America insisted, "Conquest is not the policy to be adopted by this country," but insisted on the "rule approved by the ruled."

However, in the conquest of the Philippines the Americans had to resort to some explanation or other, in order to protect their "humanity." Hence the following sophism.

"We are conquering the Philippines to fulfil God's will for bestowing the favor of civilization on the uncivilized people. It is cruel to return the Philippines to the Spanish despotism and the people still lack the ability of self-rule. Thus, the people are bound to be favored by civilization and Christianity at the hands of Americans."

Another example is:

"We Americans had no intention of demanding cession of even a part of the Islands. But as a result of victory gained we believe it to be an imposed duty from which we cannot be exempted. It is necessary for us to educate the people of the whole islands to the level of civilized Christians. If left as it is, disorder and confusion will prevail with the result that this part of the world will become prey to the greedy Powers. Self-determination of races is our ideal. But this ideal must be sacrificed should the adherence to the principle of self-determination give rise to opposite results.

With these opinions prevailing, the cession of the Philippines became a matter of fact. The Filipinos did not have a say. They rose in opposition to the American acquisition of the islands. General Aguinaldo and men under him were patriots who fought for the Independence of the Philippines. But these patriots were stigmatized by the United States Government as rioters, who should be taught duty of "obedience" by suppression. From the selfish judgment that these rioters would finally succumb to determined will of the United States Government they shifted from the thought of temporary occupation to that of eternal occupation of the island. And the Americans went so far to say that the Filipinos an Oriental race who did not understand democracy and lacked self-ruling ability.

Thus they came to force Spain to cede the Philippine Islands by the Paris Treaty in 1899.

Aguinaldo Promises Support for East Asia

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country in the near future, and be given the opportunity of conversing with your great men."

He shut his eyes as though trying to visualize the country of his dreams.

Dusk was falling out-of-doors and from the garden could be heard the plaintive crying of insects.

"It is only a matter of time," the general resumed, "before the U.S. withdraws from the South Pacific. From my window I can see the fire in Corregidor as though it was immediately in front of me.

"My bedroom is on the fifth floor, high up in the tower, and it is much cooler than this room, and the air is fresher. Let us go there."

He led us into his bedroom. It was simply furnished, with one Spartan-looking bed under an orange-colored mosquito net. High up on the wall was hung a Nipponese sword.

Standing at attention in front of it the General told us that he had been presented with the sword during the Spanish-America-War.

He led us out on to the veranda outside. To our right we could see immediately below us the recently captured city of Manila glowing red under its lights. On the left, the fort of Corregidor was still sending up fumes of fiery smoke which seemed to scorch the sky.

"It is the signal fire which signifies the full retreat of the Americans," said the general as he pointed his finger at it.

Under the veranda some fireflies were flying about in short arcs.—Nichi-Nichi.

Leaves Good Planes

Although the United States Army boasted of their air strength in the Philippines, the first day of the War of Greater East Asia, December 8, a smashing defeat was witnessed on the Iba Airfield at the hands of the Japanese—where 72 planes on the ground were blasted and 150 Americans were killed or wounded, reports a local paper correspondent from Manila adding that the rest of American soldiers fled from the airfield leaving behind undamaged planes.

Status of Leaders In Philippines Told

(Continued From Page 1)

Japanese?" "There has been a report from Shanghai that the city has already been taken by the Japanese. Have you any confirmation," foreign pressmen asked in rapid succession.

To these questions, Mr. Hori answered: "No, I don't know anything about it. As soon as the city is taken, it will be announced by the Imperial Headquarters."

"Kuala Lampur is the capital of the Federated States of Malaya, isn't it? Has it been decided already how the Japanese will deal with the sultans and princes in Malaya?" Mr. Hori was then asked. "I can't answer," the spokesman responded.

"Aren't many of these Malayan princes cooperating with the Japanese?"

"Yes, I understand so," was Mr. Hori's brief reply.

Another foreign correspondent asked the spokesman whether he had any new reports about the attitude that the South American countries will take at the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro.

Mr. Hori replied. "The statement of the Argentine Foreign Minister is the attitude—the wish of the whole South American countries. I don't think that they will take any particular steps toward the war."

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